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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches from Cairo, Memphis and Vicksburg are very full and detailed. Jackson is thoroughly in possession of the Union forces, but reduced to the mere wreck of what it once was, and Johnston is once more on the tramp. It is to be regretted that he was allowed an opportunity to get out of the city at all, especially with as much ease as he seems to have had in the accomplishment. The reported Unionism of the Jacksonians is to be taken with many grains of allowance, although it is sufficiently evident that the campaign in Mississippi is virtually at an end, and the whole State practically under Federal rule.

The inquisitive turn of mind displayed by our boys at Vicksburg has unearthed some of Jeff. Davis' correspondence, and it is reported there are letters from Buchanan and Pierce. By all means let those letters be brought to light, that we may learn the full measure of the obsequiousness of those delectable Copperheads towards their friend Jeff. Davis.

From the far off Southwest comes the glad tidings of victory. Gallant Blunt, an infatuated man who imagined that he was sent into the field to fight, and is too far off from Halleck to be stopped, has won a splendid victory, a very cap sheaf of brilliancy. Actuated by a strange delusion that this rebellion is to be put down by hard blows, the gallant fellow, though suffering with sickness, vaults into his saddle, marches sixty miles in twenty-four hours with a mere bagatelle of two thousand men, and without waiting for anybody's permission, whips and routes three times his number. Isn't it about time for the Copperheads to clamor for his removal?

The Red River expedition, commanded by Lieut. Selfridge, proves to have been very successful. Several steamers were destroyed, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores captured.

Our advices from Charleston are all from rebel sources. They represent a terrific combat and Federal repulse, with the stereotyped loss upon our side of 2,000. The dispatches, however, in the face of a Federal repulse, do not display any considerable amount of cheerfulness or conviction of success upon the part of the rebels, and our readers, we think, may very reasonably indulge in doubt as to the statements of our loss, especially when recent rebel reckoning is considered. If we are repulsed, it is only temporary. The attack will be renewed and persisted in. Charleston is a doomed city.

The capture of Huntsville is confirmed and adds to Uncle Sam's books 300 more prisoners.

The official report of Gen. Banks sets down the receipts at Port Hudson of 5,500 prisoners, 20 pieces of heavy artillery and a large amount of ammunition.

Roebuck, the English Copperhead, who was so mercilessly flayed by glorious John Bright, the People's friend, has withdrawn his motion in Parliament to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and in so doing receives a parting hint from Palmerston and a kick from O'Donoghue.

A CHANGE WANTED.

When the Administration assigned Gen. Schofield to the position in the Missouri Department formerly held by Gen. Curtis, it made a signal, if not fatal, blunder, and when Gen. Schofield imagined it to be a duty of his office to arrest Union men, he committed a blunder worse than that of the Administration. His first act was the arrest of the editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, and the next week, the Administration ordered the editor's release. As if in revenge, he is now engaged in the arrest of Union men, whose only offense is a too ardent devotion to the Union. He measures the loyalty of men by his own Copperhead standard, and if their loyalty exceeds his, they must go to jail.

When Schofield was sent to St. Louis, he was specially instructed to keep clear of factions. His seat had not warmed before he went over, body and soul and breeches, to the Claybanks and Copperheads, and is using all his power to harrass the Radicals. It was a mistake to send such a man there. Serviceable Ben Butler was the man for the position. The people wanted him then and they want him now.

What with Schofield at St. Louis, and Guitar in Northern Missouri, arresting Union clergymen and editors, Missouri is rapidly drifting into the terrible condition she was in two years ago. Has not that State been sufficiently cursed with the evils of war, to be spared the worse evils of Copperhead Generals?

The 19th Illinois.

From a letter from the 19th Illinois regiment, in Rosecrans' army, we learn that, on being apprised of the death of their much respected Colonel, J. R. Scott, an election for Colonel was held. Lieut. Col. Raffin, a brave and deserving officer, was chosen Colonel; Major Guthrie Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Guthrie, Major. The result of the election was sent to Gov. Yates, and will no doubt be approved by him.

The Fall of Port Hudson—Official Report of Gen. Banks.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, PORT HUDSON, July 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that with this there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including one Major General, one Brigadier General, 20 pieces heavy artillery, five complete batteries, numbering 31 pieces, of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for line and heavy guns, and 44,800 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stand of arms, 150,000 pounds of small arm ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured also two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Major General.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

Present Condition of the City.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, July 25th.]

The proclamation issued by Mayor Opdyke yesterday morning offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the parties who have committed the crimes of arson and murder, fell like a bombshell among the rioters, some of whom have already fled into the country under the pretext of seeking employment. Arrests are made in different parts of the city almost every hour of the day, and lawyers are buzzing about the police precincts endeavoring to secure the release of the prisoners.

Notwithstanding the comparative quiet that prevails in the city, the spirit of the riot still lives, and watches for an opportunity to make "night hideous" with the torch and halter. Ominous faces glance slyly and savagely upon policemen and soldiers when they pass through disaffected districts in pursuit of prisoners or in search of stolen goods. On Wednesday one of the rioters fired upon a group of police officers and then retreated to his hiding place. The utmost vigilance is required on the part of the military and civil authorities to keep down the mob that is sore and bleeding in the [illegible] of the city.

Some of the rioters indulge the hope that Gov. Seymour will withdraw the troops from the city, or that the rebels here will succeed in their efforts to bring about a collision between the State and the United States troops. Others take fresh courage because they have been assured that the City Judge is their friend and will shield them from the terrors of the law.

The friends of law and order, however, are gratified to see their efforts crowned with success. The fire bell is seldom heard at night; multitudes of thieves have left the city in disgust; many have been arrested and are now in jail. The rioters find no sympathy from sources where they expected it; large numbers have fallen under the fire of our soldiers [illegible]

work, and walk the streets unmolested; and if each man will do his duty, law and order will continue to bear away over the city.

In regard to the rioters, there is scarcely a doubt that they still maintain an organization, and that upon the slightest pretext, should there appear a possibility of success, their leaders, who are now carefully concealed behind the scenes, will again urge them on to a renewal of the atrocities of last week. As the large number of troops now stationed about the city will probably deter the rioters from acting in a body, they will—so it is said—be divided into gangs of three and four, each undertaking the accomplishment of whatever villainies may be designed by their leaders. Threats have been and still are made of burning the city—each gang doing their incendiary work in a distant locality at the same time.

Major General Dix, aided by General Canby, is laboring earnestly, however, to prevent a repetition of the fearful scenes of last week, and to restore permanent order in the city. All of the State troops have been handed over to Governor Seymour, and many of the regiments are now performing efficient service in different sections of the town. At the United States military headquarters, yesterday, nothing of interest occurred beyond the ordinary routine business, and it is confidently believed that the troops have been so disposed as to preserve in future the usual quiet and good order of the metropolis.

The main subject of conversation in every quarter seems to be the draft, in regard to which numerous speculations are indulged in, as to the intended action of the State authorities, when the Government orders it to be resumed, &c. No official announcement has yet been made of the result of the interview with the President by the committee of which Senator Morgan was chairman. It is said, however, that no orders will be issued concerning the draft until the quota for New York is officially ascertained, and Gov. Seymour is now engaged toward that end. There was so much button-holing and buzzing at the Governor's headquarters that it was impossible to obtain any information, and the inquiries of reporters generally were answered with, "I don't know, sir," or "I can't tell, sir." It was rumored about headquarters, however, that as a result of the conference, the State would be allowed to raise volunteers, and that the draft would be suspended for a time to enable it to do so.

THE KILLED.

As yet no opportunity has offered of learning with any degree of accuracy the number of persons who lost their lives during the recent riots. The only records within our reach are in the Coroners' and City Inspectors offices, yet these, we believe, give but a small proportion of the names of the victims. The number of killed has been estimated at from 300 to 500, and the impression seems to have got abroad that the friends of many of the dead rioters, for the purpose of avoiding detection, have procured, by means of a fee, burial certificates from a certain class of medical practitioners, setting forth that the deceased came to his death from natural causes. The unusually large number of burials in Calvary Cemetery last week would seem to indicate that such was the fact. It is also believed that the bodies of many were smuggled across the ferries in boxes in grocery wagons, and secretly buried, before the discovery was made of such doings by the ferrymen at the 23d street and 10th street ferries.

Letter of the Hon. Charles Sumner.

BOSTON, July 13, 1863.

DEAR SIR: It will not be in my power to take part in the proposed meeting at Poughkeepsie. But I am glad that it has been called, and I trust that it will be successful.

To me it has been clear from the beginning that the colored men would be needed in this war. I never for a moment doubted that they would render good service. And thus far the evidence in their favor is triumphant. Nobody will now question their bravery or their capacity for discipline. All that can be said against them is that they are not white.

But they have a special interest in the suppression of this rebellion. The enemies of the Union are the enemies of their race. Therefore, in defending the Union they defend themselves, even more than other citizens. And in saving the Union they save themselves.

I doubt if in times past our country could have justly expected from colored men any patriotic service. Such service is the return for protection. But now that protection has begun the service should begin also. Nor should relative rights and duties be weighed with nicety. It is enough that our country, aroused at last to a sense of justice, seeks to enroll colored men among its defenders.

If my counsels could reach such persons, I would say: Enlist at once. Now is the day and now is the hour. Help to overcome your cruel enemies now battling against your country, and in this way you will surely overcome those other enemies hardly less cruel, here at home, who still seek to degrade you. This is not the time to hesitate or to higgle. Do your duty to our country, and you will set an example of generous self sacrifice which will conquer prejudice and open all hearts.

Accept my thanks for the invitation with which you have honored me, and believe me, dear sir,

Very faithfully, yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

EDWARD GILBERT, Esq.

Philadelphia Colored Volunteers.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1863.

The 1st regiment of Colored United States Volunteers is complete, and another is in progress of formation. Col. Benj. Tilghman, of the veteran 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has accepted the command of the 1st, and Capt. John W. Ames, of the 11th regular United States infantry, has been nominated for the 2d. Col. Tilghman is a scion of the Chief Justice Tilghman stock, and withal a fine soldier and high-toned gentleman. Capt. Ames is a graduate of Harvard, a son of Judge Ames of Boston, and grandson of Fisher Ames. The Philadelphia black enlistment movement is a complete success, commanding the hearty approval of loyal people of all classes. To your colored men who have been unsettled by the riots, Camp William Penn offers a hospitable and honorable refuge.

Rewards of the Brave.

The Secretary of War has issued an order recommending the petty officers named below to the Department for the medals of honor authorized by the act of Dec. 21st, 1861:

George Bell, captain of the after guard, U. S. frigate Santee. He was pilot of the boat engaged in cutting out the rebel armed schooner Royal Yacht from Galveston Bay.

William Thompson, signal quartermaster, U. S. steamer Mohican, in the action at Hilton Head, Nov. 7th, 1861.

Matthew Arthur, signal quartermaster, U. S. steamer Carondolet, at the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson, Feb. 6th and 14th, 1862, and other actions.

John Mackie, corporal of marines, U. S. S. steamer Galena, in the attack on Fort Darling, at Drury's Bluff, James River, May 15th, 1862.

Matthew McClelland, first class fireman; Joseph E. Vantine, first class fireman; John Rush, first class fireman; John Hickman, second class fireman, U. S. steamer Richmond, in the attack on the Port Hudson batteries, March 14, 1863, when the fire room and other parts of the ship were filled with hot steam from injury to the boiler by a shot, these men, from the first moment of the casualty, stood firmly at their posts, and were conspicuous in their exertions to remedy the evil by hauling the fire from the injured boiler—the heat being so great from the combined effects of fire and steam that they were compelled, from mere exhaustion, to relieve each other every few minutes until the work was accomplished.

Robert Anderson, quartermaster in the U. S. steamers Crusader and Keokuk, exhibited in the former vessel, on all occasions, in various skirmishes and fights, the greatest intrepidity and devotion.

Peter Howard, boatswain's mate; Andrew Brinn, seaman; P. R. Vaughn, sergeant of marines, U. S. steamer Mississippi, in the attack on Port Hudson batteries, night of March 14, 1863.

Samuel Woods, U. S. steamer Minnesota, but temporarily on board the U. S. steamer Mount Washington, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863, fought his gun with the most determined courage; plunged into the stream and endeavored to save a shipmate who had been knocked overboard by a shell, and was conspicuous for his tender care of the wounded.

Henry Thielberg, seaman, U. S. steamer Minnesota, but temporarily on board the U. S. steamer Mount Washington, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863.

Robert B. Wood, coxswain, U. S. steamer Minnesota, but temporarily on board the U. S. steamer Mount Washington, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863.

Robert Jourdan, coxswain, U. S. steamer Minnesota, but temporarily on board the U. S. steamer Mount Washington, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863.

Thomas W. Hamilton, quartermaster, U. S. steamer Cincinnati, in an attack on the Vicksburg batteries, May 27, 1863.

Frank Bois, quartermaster, U. S. steamer Cincinnati, in an attack on the Vicksburg batteries, May 27, 1863.

Thomas Jenkins, seaman; Martin McHugh, seaman; Thomas E. Corcoran, landsman; Henry Dow, boatswain's mate, U. S. steamer Cincinnati, in an attack on the Vicksburg batteries, May 27, 1863.

John Woon, boatswain's mate, U. S. steamer Pittsburg, in an engagement with the batteries at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863.

Christopher Brennan, seaman, U. S. steamer Mississippi (but belonging to the Colorado) in the capture of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and New Orleans, April 24 and 25, 1862.

Edward Ringold, U. S. steamer Wabash, in the engagements at Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862.

A "medal of honor" is awarded to each of the persons above named, which will be transmitted upon application being made through their commanding officers respectively.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Fourteen hundred more of Morgan's men arrived here last night. [illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION OF JACKSON.

Great Destruction of Property by the Rebels.

LATEST NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Correspondence of Buchanan, Pierce, Jeff. Davis & Co., Found by our Soldiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 25, 1863.

The steamer John D. Perry arrived early this morning, bringing Memphis papers and dispatches from your correspondent to the 23d p. m. The news of the *Bulletin* regarding the occupation of Jackson is interesting, as furnishing details received of that affair. I give the article in full:

We received last evening information of a very interesting nature from our reporter, just arrived from Jackson, who witnessed the proceedings of the evacuation that took place. From him we learn that on Thursday last, the 17th, Gen. Parke made an advance upon the enemy's works. After proceeding some 400 yards he was opposed by the South Carolina Legion, or regiment. These men had never before been under fire. After an engagement of three quarters of an hour they ran, having lost three hundred men killed. After night set in, the rebels had a band of music on their works, which played Dixie and other tunes, supposed to be peculiarly offensive to the invaders. When day broke it was found the rebel pickets had been withdrawn. Many of our soldiers crept up to the works and ascertained that during the night Johnston and his troops had evacuated the place. Soon other soldiers hurried in, and a scene of plunder and destruction took place. It was put to an end by General Blair's division entering the town, and restoring order. Upon inquiry it was made known that the evacuation began at 5 o'clock, of the preceding evening, and was completed before day.

The rebel army left but little behind—a very fine columbiad gun and some artillery ammunition were taken. Some very fine English and German ammunition was found tramped down in the streets, and some of the newly invented German phosphoric explosive musket balls were also discovered. Fifty or sixty cars were found at the depot.

During the night a large fire had raged in the town. It became evident on investigation that the flames were not the result of Federal shells, but that ten or twelve stores containing commissary goods which could not be carried away, had been set fire to and a conflagration ensued until fifty or sixty houses were consumed. This destruction added to what occurred on the previous occupation of the place by the national troops some weeks ago, left Jackson but a poor wreck, looking little like the Capital of a great State. So deliberately had the retreating army left the place, that they took all their sick with them. Very few people were found in the place and most of them foreigners.

Some prisoners taken, asserted that Johnston had never intended to defend the works, which on inspection turned out to be much more complete and formidable than had been supposed. Others said he would have stood siege, but a very exaggerated idea existed as to the number of Federal troops, and intelligence had been received that a heavy force was advancing to flank them above.

The news of the fall of Port Hudson and retreat of Bragg, had produced a marked effect on Johnston's army, which was much disheartened and discouraged in consequence, and openly declared that the Confederacy was gone up.

Our informant visited head quarters of Gen. Johnston, and found them safely placed in an excavation where no shot could strike or shell penetrate. Some prisoners said the fact was characteristic of the man; that he has marvelous facility in finding out safe spots. After the place was in Gen. Sherman's hands, hundreds of deserters from the rebel army began to pour in. They said the struggle was no longer hopeful, and that there was no chance of success remaining, and they were glad to get to the Federal army, and would fight against the old flag no longer. In the afternoon of the day on which the place was taken possession of, Gen. Sherman sent out cavalry with orders to destroy railways, bridges and culverts, so as to intercept communication. The troops that left with Johnston were expected to join Bragg. People in the country around were loud in their profession that they had been opposed to this thing in the outset, and wanted to have nothing to do with it, but only to live quietly. They had been pushed into it against their will, and only wished they had Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors to deal with; that they believed if our soldiers would not pillage and burn, quite a warm Union sentiment would be exhibited, all of which may be taken with allowance. Jeff. Davis, they accused of being guilty of not properly defending his own State and his own neighborhood.

Pemberton they cursed liberally as a traitor unworthy of the confidence that had been placed in his ability.

The Federal loss in the various skirmishes and assaults that had taken place amounted to 900 men. Citizens said there had been much sickness during the summer months among the troops there. On the fields around were hundreds upon hundreds of graves made principally since May last. When Johnston left Jackson he took away with him between fifty and sixty pieces of artillery. Many of them were old and not safe to use.

At Vicksburg the Federal works are being leveled, and the rebel fortifications put into more perfect condition than they were. A number of the finest guns are being mounted. The place will be held as a first class military fortification.

Jeff. Davis' house had been overhauled by some of our soldiers. Among other things found there were letters showing that the conspiracy to disrupt the Union had been in existence years before the election of Mr. Lincoln. *Letters from Presidents Buchanan and Pierce were discovered. They showed no small obsequiousness toward the mighty Jeff.*

A gang of forty or more rebel guerillas came down to the river banks near Island No. 40 on the morning of the 23d, and fired two volleys of musketry into the steamer Perry as she passed. No one was hurt.

CORINTH, July 20, via CAIRO, 25, 1863.

Capt. Spencer, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. Dodds, Division Quartermaster, have just returned from Okolona, which place they reached by flag of truce. They bring papers of the 17th.

Jackson, Mississippi, was evacuated on the night of the 16th, and our troops occupied it on the morning of the 17th. They say the city was evacuated to avoid a flank movement, which was being made by our troops. Johnston's army retired to Brandon Station, and our forces were strongly reinforced on the 16th. On the same day it was said a fierce assault on the rebel right and center was made without favorable result to our arms.

Charleston is doubtless taken, or doomed to be certainly. No dispatches are allowed to be sent therefrom. The latest news is from the *Mercury* and *Courier* of the 13th and 14th. The *Mercury* admits that it is useless to attempt to disguise the situation, but does not propose to inquire by whose fault they got into it. It declares that the enemy having obtained possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save Charleston, and that is a speedy and unflinching charge of bayonets. It believes the city can be saved by promptness, energy and dash, but the time for engineering is past. Hesitation and delay are fatal.

The *Courier* admits the desperate situation of affairs, and urges that Charleston be surrendered as a burning ruin. The consequences of the fall of Charleston, it admits are shocking to contemplate. It says there would then be nothing but guerrilla warfare possible for the southern and southwestern part of the Confederacy.

Paroled prisoners from Vicksburg had reached Brandon Station.

A considerable portion of Jackson was burned by our shells before it was evacuated. One shell passed through Gen. Johnston's quarters.

The 5th Ohio cavalry surprised a camp of rebel cavalry a day or two ago capturing ten prisoners. Among them was a man who had recently deserted from our army. He is being tried to-day.

A rebel officer who escaped from Port Hudson at the time of the surrender says that the garrison had been reduced to mule meat since the 29th of June.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Guerrillas in West Tennessee have become so troublesome that farmers have had to leave their homes and flee to Memphis.

The *Bulletin* calls upon Gov. Andy Johnson to arm the militia of the State as in Missouri, and expresses the opinion that like beneficial results will attend the move in Tennessee as in Missouri.

Richardson, the guerilla, has settled himself down in his present encampment, near Brownsville, with the fixed resolve to stay there and destroy the property of every Union man in Haywood county.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Chalmers forces who have held the country south of Memphis are reported moving towards Grenada and Okalona.

A scout from Okalona yesterday reports that Johnston has fallen back to Chunky River.

Bragg's army is mostly at Chattanooga and at Atlanta. None have gone to Johnston. Atlanta is being strongly fortified.

Charleston dates of the 19th state that Fort Wagner still holds out, and that the Yankees had been surprised on Folly Island, and retreated to Morris Island, and that the iron clads and other craft continued bombarding Fort Wagner.

The report that Pillow is in West Tennessee is untrue.

Small bands of guerillas, enforcing the conscription, stealing horses, &c., are all the forces left to annoy the inhabitants.

CAIRO, July 25.—I have been shown to-day copies of the New Orleans *Era* of the dates of the 15th and 16th. They were brought up to Memphis by the steamer Imperial, which has been down and back that far. She made the trips without difficulty, meeting with no interruption at any point.

Ninety-two rebel officers from Port Hudson had arrived at New Orleans.

Port Hudson is said to be horribly filthy, almost past cleaning. All the buildings are more or less riddled with shot.

The *Era* has a detailed account of the surrender and the amount of the captures.

Grierson and his cavalry came up on the Imperial to Memphis.

The steamer Planet brought up 160 rebel officers from Port Hudson this morning. She is now anchored in the stream, awaiting instructions from the Secretary of War, as to what disposition shall be made of them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REBEL PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

They Don't Like It, and "Nothing Goes Well in the Southwest."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1863.

The Richmond *Whig* thus laments over our recent raids: Fair warning was given by the Yankees of their intention to organize 10,000 mounted men and ravage the country far and wide. Southern newspapers did all in their power to awaken the people to a sense of their danger, to incite them to the aid of the government, which already had its hands more than full, and to inculcate a lesson of self-defense. These efforts of the press were rewarded with little success, owing, it is feared, to the inveterate indolence of the Southern people. The consequences of this slip-shod Southern way of doing things are before us in the raid on Knoxville and the destruction of the bridges to Strawberry Plains, the raid on Richmond, and the burning of the bridge on the South Anna, the raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Road at Wytheville, and lately the raid on the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the destruction of a bridge 300 feet long, the loss of 5,000 bales of cotton and two car loads of ammunition, burning of an important cotton factory, and other losses. During the excitement in this city, caused by Spear's exploits, it was bitterly said, the Yankee raid on Richmond was as pleasant and easy as a fox chase. It is certain that other raids have been safe and agreeable, position being afforded to the Yankees by our unprepared condition at points where preparation ought by all means to have been made. It is the best possible encouragement for them to assail all other places. If a thousand Yankee horsemen can sport leisurely around the Confederate Capital, we may be sure that 5,000 will not be deterred from enjoying themselves in every interior county of the Southern States. Letter writers tell us that the Dutch farmers of Pennsylvania did excellent bushwhacking business upon our forces, thereby saving a great deal of their property and helping not a little to expel us from their soil. It is true we are not wedded to property as Dutch Yankees are, and will not fight so hard to protect it, but for very shame, and for the sake of Southern manhood, we might try to show at least as much spirit as Pennsylvanians.

A correspondent of the *Whig*, who signs himself "an old resident," after stating that he is in the service, complains that every gambling shop, bar room, store, billiard room, and ten pin alley in the city of Richmond, as well as the principal corners of Main street, are thronged with scores of strong, healthy men, all of them in the vigor of manhood, who are not in the service of their country, and enquires why it is? The editor answers as follows:

The sight which so naturally offends the eyes of our friend, an old resident, offended equally the eyes of members of Congress while in this city, and they having satisfied themselves that the statement that the drones and black-legs were for the most part, or claimed to be, not citizens of the Confederate States, passed a bill subjecting to conscription, after the first day of July, all citizens between 18 and 45, residents or sojourners within the Confederate States.

The President did not think the bill worth signing and it thus failed to become a law. Had it been otherwise, our correspondent would have been spared the trouble of applying to us for information.

The remains of Gen. Johnston Pettigrew, who was killed during the engagement between the rear guard of Lee's army and the enemy, near Williamsport, arrived here yesterday evening in the Central train. A large number of persons assembled at the depot to witness the funeral ceremonies. After some delay, the body was transferred from the car to a hearse and conveyed to the Capitol. It will be taken to North Carolina.

This morning's *Whig* has an advertisement from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, giving the schedule of prices to be paid by the government, reducing them in all cases from market value, and in some cases, making reductions of over one half.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 23d says editorially that South Carolina troops are, by order of the Governor of that State, to remain at Columbia and Florence for the present, the force at Charleston being deemed sufficient to prevent the attack of the enemy.

The *South Carolinian* learns that while there is much anxiety, there is abiding confidence that our valued old city will be successfully defended against the diabolical invaders. It learns of the evacuation of Jackson, Miss., from the Memphis *Appeal*, and the loss of the rolling stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over 40 engines. To have saved this invaluable property required only the constructing of a temporary bridge across the Pearl River. Six weeks of time were allowed for this work, which might have been done in six days. What were the railroad and military authorities thinking about? The loss is one of incalculable importance, and the present condition of things wholly irreparable. *Nothing seems to go well in the Southwest.*

FROM THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

Another Brilliant Union Victory.

General Blunt With a Small Force Routes 5,000 Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, July 25.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., a severe fight occurred between General Blunt and the rebel General Cooper, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels. Finding that the rebels had fallen back from Fort Gibson, Blunt, with 2,400 men and 12 guns, left in pursuit. After marching fifty miles in twenty-four hours, they found the enemy 5,000 strong, in position on Elk Creek. Blunt immediately attacked them with artillery, and dismounted two rebel guns, which were captured. A charge was finally made, when the enemy fled in confusion, our cavalry pursuing.

When the courier left the rebel loss was sixty killed, twenty wounded and one hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded. We captured a quantity of commissary stores.

Blunt, though sick, commanded in person.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT SCOTT, via KANSAS, July 24th.

General Blunt had a fight with the rebel General Cooper on the 16th inst., at Honey Springs, in the Creek Nation. The rebels were 5,000 strong and our forces 2,050. The rebels were completely routed, and sixty killed. Our loss was ten. We captured one piece of artillery and a flag. Colonel Williams, of the first colored Kansas volunteers, was severely wounded.

THE LOCALITY AND SITUATION.

Our dispatch above locates Blunt's brilliant fight at Honey Springs, a small village in the Creek country. The Indian Territory is occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws, the Creeks inhabiting the central strip, from east to west. A brief resume of the operations in this department will be of interest.

On the 4th of July Gen. Blunt and Staff arrived, from Fort Leavenworth, at Fort Scott, a military post on the Marmaton Creek or river—a small branch of the Osage River, and eight miles west of the Missouri State line. He immediately took all the available forces at that point, 500 cavalry with two pieces of artillery, and left for Fort Gibson, a military station in the Indian Territory, on the Mosho River, near its entrance with the Arkansas River, to reinforce colonel Phillips, who was threatened by the enemy. Just prior to this Col. Phillips had defeated the enemy, consisting of 800 Indians and 400 Texan rangers, in a gallant fight at Cabin Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Blunt. Immediately after the fight reinforcements, to the number of 3,000, were hurrying forward to the rebels from Fort Smith, a station on the right bank of the Arkansas River and on the boundary line of Arkansas. Col. Phillips was then in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by a vastly superior force. Gen. Blunt, however, by the most extraordinary marches, hurried on to his rescue. Their combined forces amounted only to 2,500 men. Blunt, however, is one of those infatuated Generals who imagines that he was placed in the field to fight, and although he was attacking an enemy, outnumbering him three to one, he gave him battle and routed him, with what success the dispatch shows.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Official Report of Admiral Porter

Capture and Destruction of Rebel Steamers—Seizure of Immense Quantities of Ammunition and Stores.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP BLACKHAWK, OFF VICKSBURG, July 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition which I sent into the Red River region proved very successful, ascending the Black and Tensas Rivers, running parallel with the Mississippi. Lieut. Selfridge made the head of navigation at Tensas Lake and Bayou Macon, thirty miles above Vicksburg and within five or six miles of the Mississippi river. The enemy was taken completely by surprise. The rebels who have ascended to that region will be obliged to move farther back from the river, if not go away altogether.

Lieut. Selfridge divided his forces on finding transports, which had been carrying stores to Walker's army, which had escaped up some of the narrow streams. He sent the Monitor and Rattler up the Little Red river, a small tributary of the Black, and the Forest Rose and Petrel up the Tensas. The night was dark, and it was raining very hard. The Monitor and Rattler succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer Louisville, one of the largest and perhaps the best steamer on the western waters.

Up the Tensas, on one of its tributaries, the Forest Rose or Petrel captured the steamer Elmira, loaded with stores, sugar and rum, for the rebel army.

Finding that the steamers which had conveyed Gen. Walker's army had returned up the Washita, the expedition started up that river, and came suddenly upon two rebel steamers. But the rebels set them on fire, and they were consumed. One steamer, loaded with ammunition, escaped above the fort at Harrisonburg, which is a very strong work, and unassailable with wooden gunboats. It is on an elevation of over 100 feet high, which elevation covers what water batteries of heavy guns there are.

Lieut. Selfridge was fortunate enough, however, to hear of a large quantity of ammunition that had lately been hauled from Natchez and deposited at Trinity, nearly due west of Natchez, and from whence stores, provisions, cattle, guns and ammunition are transported. He captured 15,000 rounds of smooth bore ammunition, 10,000 rounds Enfields, 224 rounds fixed ammunition, 52 hogsheads sugar, 10 puncheons rum, 9 bbls flour, 550 bbls salt—all belonging to the Confederate Government.

Walker's army is left almost without ammunition. The officers have shown great energy in this expedition, and have met with no mishaps. They procured a good deal of information, by which future movements will be regulated. People in that section are very hostile to the Government and rank rebels.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

DAVID D. PORTER,

To Hon. Gideon Welles.

A Blockader Caught.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department has received information that the steamer Santiago De Cuba was captured July the 15th, by the steamer Lizzie, off Nassau, after a chase of two hours. She was formerly owned at Wilmington, N.C., and was on her second trip to and from Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of brandy, soap, dry goods, provisions, &c.

Capture of Huntsville Confirmed.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A letter from Winchester, Tenn., of the 24th, confirms the capture of Huntsville, with 300 prisoners and 1,200 horses and mules, by Gen. Stanley.

Bragg's army is reported reduced by desertion to 18,000 to 20,000.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—The *National Republican* of this p. m. states that positive information has been received here that Lee has been delaying on the Potomac to enable him to get away [illegible] with the plunder he has collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and [illegible]

new crops of grain in the Shenandoah Valley. He is now moving towards Richmond with immense trains of supplies, and the necessity of procuring which was increased by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is now intensified by the cutting of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for Lee's army.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—It is an erroneous impression that the Federal or rebel army has re-crossed the Potomac into Maryland, or that either of them are at rest. They are both moving rapidly southward. Gen. Meade's army has attained already an advantageous position, and will force Lee to a decisive battle north of the Rappahannock river. Gen. Meade has probably cut the line of Lee's supplies. Direct communication between Washington and the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac has been opened.

LATER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 23, 1863.

The rebels were in force, yesterday, near Front Royal. We drove their cavalry from Manassas Gap about sunset.

It is believed the rebels intend to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton Gap. They will have to meet obstacles at the former.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Accounts of the Attack on Fort Wagner.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—The Ironsides, five Monitors, and five gun and mortar boats, assisted by two land batteries, mounting five guns, have fired furiously at Fort Wagner all day. One of our gun carriages was dismounted.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately, and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss was comparatively light, but includes many valuable officers. Brig. Gen. Taliferrio commanded on our side.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, July 22.—The enemy commenced shelling again with but few casualties on our side. We had in the battle of the 18th inst., about 150 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, including prisoners, was about 2,000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce. Col. Putnam, acting Brigadier General; and Col. Shaw, commanding a negro regiment were killed.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says:

Advices from Fortress Monroe up to this evening state that no definite or trustworthy intelligence has been received at that place, as to the operations at Charleston. An officer, recently returned from the fleet off Charleston, reports that at the time of his leaving, matters were progressing favorably. Something was gained each day, and the reduction of Forts Wagner and Sumter was considered certain. The greatest confidence was felt in the plans of Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, and the ultimate capture of Charleston was regarded as *au fait accompli*.

The Draft in Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y.—The draft for the city of Auburn and seventeen sub-districts in the county of Cayuga took place in this city to-day. The best of order was observed, and the best spirit was manifested. The drafted men of this city have a dress parade this evening headed by a band of music, and with colors flying. The city is quiet and perfectly peaceful.

SECOND DISPATCH.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, 10 p. m., July 23, 1863.—There is a crowd of two thousand persons now in front of the Exchange, where the procession of conscripts has halted. They have been addressed by Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Provost-Marshal Knapp and Mayor White. The drafted men are cheering for "the Union," "Old Abe," "the draft," "our recent victories," &c., &c. It beats any demonstration had in Auburn for years.

From Banks' Department.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from New Orleans. No news. Gens. Sherman and Shepley came passengers.

A New Orleans correspondent, per the steamer Cromwell, reports the arrival of the rebel Gen. Gardner.

Banks was in the city, but intended to take the field immediately west of the Mississippi. The rebels are reported to have 15,000 men between Donaldsonville and Brashear city. This is not credible. The rebels are known to be falling back. No resistance is expected this side of Bayou Boeuff. Four gunboats act in concert with the army. The rebels may abandon Brashear city and fall back behind the Atchafalaya.

Funeral of Major McCook.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The funeral of Major Daniel McCook, Paymaster, better known as father of the fighting McCooks, took place this afternoon. The procession was lengthy and imposing, in which were General Burnside and staff, Major General Cox and staff, the heads of different military departments in this city, five companies infantry, Free Masons and City Council. Major General McCook, Colonel McCook, and Captain McCook, of Rosecrans' staff, sons of the deceased, together with General McCook's personal staff, were in attendance.

The Loyal N. Y. Newspaper Defences.

[N. Y. Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

The newspaper offices were to me, of course a focus of special interest. The *Herald* and *World* and *News* were safe—the mob had the grace at least to know its friends. But the *Times* and *Evening Post*, and especially the *Tribune*, had been in imminent danger, and it was by no means certain that the danger was yet past. The *Tribune* Counting Room still bore evidences of the mob's rough entrance, but the damage really done was trifling. It was said the leaders had complained that the *Tribune* had been attacked too soon, and before their preparations were complete for making sure work of it.

At any rate they had insured the failure of any subsequent attempt. Mr. Greely, Mr. Ottarson and others had originally opposed arming the office, as a matter of policy; but after the first futile attempt of the mob, they speedily turned the establishment into an arsenal. Muskets were procured for every employee. The floor of the editorial rooms was littered with hand grenades, and extra bayonets were lying about on the desks like some new pattern of mammoth penholders. Arrangements for throwing hot water and for pouring a volume of scalding steam into the lungs of anybody attempting to force an entrance, had been perfected. In the midst of all the warlike preparations, Mr. Greeley, coat off and apparently just risen from preparing a leader, was listening to the statements of his reporters as to the progress of the mob, and making suggestions for perfecting the defenses of the office, with an air that smacked far less of non-resistance than it had. Across the street, in the *Times* office, the preparations for resisting an attack were not so elaborate, but nevertheless they were quite ample.

Gross injustice was done Mr. Greeley, not only by the portion of the New York press in sympathy with the mob, but also by others who ought to have known better, by statements of his conduct and counsels during the emergency. The *Tribune*, I take it, is the best exponent of Mr. Greeley's policy; and surely no one could complain that its tone was truckling or submissive. But, aside from this, every one at all conversant with the facts, knows that Mr. Greeley's conduct was precisely what it should have been. He was at his place, in his office, and conforming to his usual habits of work. For the rest, the *Tribune*, after the evening its counting-room was broken into, was very emphatically on a war footing.

There were still some expectations of an attack on the Republican newspaper offices last night, based upon threats and outgivings of leaders of the mob; and so I went around to Printing House Square again about ten o'clock. A glance showed that the mob that should attempt anything there would be more than usually fool-hardy. In front of the City Hall was a battery of artillery, and a couple of regiments were in the immediate vicinity, while the police were also out in strong force. The *Times* was not disposed to hide its light under a bushel, mob or no mob. Partly with the design of saying to the mob "Here we are, gentlemen: this is the New York *Times* office, if you want to try mobbing it;" and partly with a view of lighting up the square, so that the movements of the rioters could be distinctly seen, if they should come down, both points of the building were illuminated; scores of gas-jets on either one formed a flaming "N. Y. *Times*" sign, and on one side they had a huge eagle of gas-jets, with a blazing "Union" across its breast. Inside they seemed to rely mainly on hot water, steam and hand grenades.

Crossing over to the *Tribune* office, one was met by a sturdy printer, with musket in hand, at the entrance. The counting room doors and windows were filled with bundles of printing paper, and barricades of boards across the second story windows prevented the possibility of throwing combustibles through them into the building. Up stairs, even editor, and reporter, and printer, had his musket; and on the roof was a squad of sharpshooters, ready for instant service. It would have been the worst beaten mob New York ever saw that should have attempted a demonstration that night in Printing House Square.

Up town, too, the military were gradually gaining possession. Toward midnight guards were thrown out across the side streets, and persons coming into Broadway or any of the leading thoroughfares [illegible]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE RECOGNITION QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The City of New York made the passage from Queenstown in nine days, the quickest time on record for a screw steamer.

The Bohemian arrived out on the 15th and City of Cork on the 16th.

In the House of Commons on the 15th, Roebuck withdrew his motion for the recognition of the South, yielding his own feelings to the wishes of Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston said Mr. Roebuck did right in withdrawing the motion. He hoped this would be the last time that any member of Parliament would make use of his intercourse with any foreign sovereign, such proceedings being extremely irregular.

Mr. O'Donoghue protested against Mr. Roebuck's bitter hostility to the North. He believed Mr. Roebuck and his friends were actuated by the belief that the destruction of the Union would be a great advantage to England. He should consider it the greatest calamity to the world.

Madrid dates of the 16th say that the assertion of Spanish journals that Spain intends to recognize the Southern Confederacy, are utterly false. Spain will wait the initiative of England and France.

The Polish National Government has refused to agree to the six points of the three powers and will issue a manifesto to the people.

The *Times* draws attention to the arrest of an Englishman in New York, and seizure of bills held by him on Schroeder & Co., negotiation of the Confederate loan. It says a guarantee should be obtained for the safety of the passports of neutrals within the jurisdiction of the Washington Government.

CAPE RACE, July 24.—The Scotia from Liverpool July 18th, and Queenstown 19th, was boarded off here. One week's later dates have been obtained.

The Prussian reply on the Polish question has been received. It is believed to assent to the six points named by England, France, and Austria, but proposes an amnesty instead of an armistice.

Great anxiety existed to learn the results of the battles between Meade and Lee. The English papers praise the Union troops. The London *Times* don't see the ground for Lincoln's hopeful anticipations, and says the principal struggle is to come, looking at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Cotton and Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat partially 1sd better. Corn 3d better. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols 93a93 5-8. American securities nominal.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Nearly $70,000 are already collected for the families of policemen, firemen, and soldiers injured or killed in the riots.

Detachments of troops from the Army of the Potomac have arrived to take charge of the drafted men in the Northern and Eastern States. Their principal duty will be to catch runaways. They go to Elmira and other parts of this State, and to Vermont and Connecticut.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The draft in the 19th Ward was finished this morning, completing the third Congressional district. At the close of the drawing, three cheers were given for the country, right or wrong. The draft for the city is now complete, with the exception of the 1st and 2d districts.

A Brakeman Killed.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 25.—John Thomas, a brakeman on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was run over and killed at Gardner Station this morning. It is supposed that his friends reside in Cincinnati.

A Rebel Steamer and Cotton Burned.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Mobile letter reports the capture of the steamer Kate Dale, of Mobile, with 700 bales of cotton.

A Quaker Prophecy of the War.

Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Quincy, Ill., has brought to light a Quaker prophecy concerning the war, made by Joseph Hoag, an eminent Quaker preacher, in 1806. Mr. Hoag's children are still living, and one of them, Sidney H., who preached in Iowa about two years ago, said the prophecy below was essentially correct, except that it was his impression that the "monarchical power" alluded to was confined to the South. It is as follows:

JOSEPH HOAG'S VISION.

Transcribed by his daughter, who is still living, in the year 1805, since which time many duplicate manuscript copies have been made and preserved by members of the society, as a curious, interesting, and, as the sequel has shown, an amazingly premonitory document:

"In the year 1803, in the eighth or ninth month, I was one day alone in the field, and observed that the sun shone clear, but a mist eclipsed its brightness. As I reflected upon the singularity of the event, my mind was struck into a silence, the most solemn I ever remember to have witnessed, for all my faculties were low, and unusually brought into deep silence. I said to myself, what can all this mean? I do not recollect ever before to have been sensible of such feelings.

"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying—'This which thou seest is a sign of the present coming times. I took the forefathers of this country from a land of oppression, I planted them here among the people of the forest; I sustained them, and while they were humble I blessed them and fed them, and they became a numerous people. But they have now become proud and forgotten me, who nourished them and protected them in the wilderness, and are running into every abomination and evil practice of which the old countries are guilty, and have taken quietude from the land, and suffered a dividing spirit to come among them. Lift up thine eyes and behold.' And I saw them dividing in great heat. The division began in the churches, on points of doctrine. It commenced in the Presbyterian society, and went through the various religious denominations, and in its progress and close its effects were the same. Those who dissented went off with high heads and taunting language, and those who kept to their original sentiments appeared exercised and sorrowful. And when the dividing spirit entered the society of Friends, it raged in as high degree as in any I had noticed or before discovered, and as before, those who separated went off with lofty looks and taunting, censuring language. Those who kept their ancient principles, retired by themselves. It next appeared in the lodges of the Free Masons. It broke out in appearance like a volcano, inasmuch as it set the country in an uproar for a time.

"Then it entered politics throughout the United States, and did not stop until it produced civil war. An abundance of blood was shed in the course of the contest; the Southern States lost their power, and slavery was annihilated from their borders. Then a monarchial power sprung up, took the Government of the States, established a national religion, and made all societies tributary to pay its expenses. I saw them take property from friends. I was amazed at beholding all this, and I heard a voice proclaiming: 'This power shall not always stand, but with it I will chastise my church until they return to the faithfulness of their forefathers; thou seest what is coming upon thy native country for their iniquities, and the blood of Africa, the remembrance of which has come up before me.'

"This vision is yet for many days. I had no idea of writing it for many years, until it became such a burden that, for my own relief, I have written it."

MARRIED.

In this city on the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. [illegible], Mr. GEORGE H. [illegible], of Chicago, and MARTHA A. [illegible].

In this city, at the Sherman House, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ames, Mr. DAVID M. [illegible], of Paris, Ill., to Miss ELLEN A. KING, of LeRoy, Ill.

In Yellow Springs, Ohio, at the residence of J. O. Eaton, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Mr. WILLIAM MILLER, of Cincinnati, to Miss CARRIE M. MULLER, of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 24th inst., JAMES DeWITT, infant son of M. DeWitt Peak, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, aged 8 months.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTERS OF WATCHES. GILES BRO. & CO., 142 Lake street, Have received a new lot of Watches from the most noted manufacturers, which they are selling at Very Greatly Reduced Rates. Also, Diamonds and Jewelry of the latest and richest designs. Agents for the Rogers, Smith & Co.'s celebrated Plated Goods and American Clock Company. Manufacturers for the Trade of the Chicago Commercial Gold Pen.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Journeymen House and Sign Painters [illegible] JAMES BURNS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The gentleman who borrowed Barr's Poems is requested to return it. A. MURRAY, 28 Dearborn street.

DO NOT PAUSE, my Dear Sir; do not wait. [illegible] Gen. Meade. RAY NIAS, Agent.

SEA BATHING. EXCURSION TICKETS, Via Grand Trunk Railway, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A Full Selection of AMERICAN WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER. Also a very fine Pendant Winding Watch from Locle. NOWLIN & McELWAIN, 85 CLARK STREET, opposite the Sherman House.

INDEPENDENT LINE—For BUFFALO, MACKINAC & INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The splendid new steamer WINSLOW—Captain Smith, Will leave for above ports on MONDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. This steamer is unsurpassed for passenger accommodations and quick time. For passage and State Rooms, apply to J. HOUGHTON, foot of Lasalle st. W. M. EAGAN & CO., Agents.

SECOND-HAND SAFES. 1 Duryea & Forsyth at $55, Cost $80. 1 Herring's at $125, Cost $225. 1 Valentine & Butler at $125, Cost $300. All taken in exchange for our modern styles of Diebold, Bahmann & Co., the only Safe in the market up with the age. For sale only by F. W. PRATT, 13 LASALLE STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES. $7.35 Less to New York, $8.50 Less to Ogdensburgh, $7.40 Less to Boston. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, For Ogdensburgh and intermediate ports taking passengers for Milwaukee, Glen Arbor, Mackinac, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Kingston, Clayton, Brockville, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, "New York" and "Boston." The splendid upper-cabin Screw Steamer EMPIRE—Capt. Robert Richardson. Will leave her dock, foot of North Lasalle street, on MONDAY, July 27th, at 6 P. M. For passage apply to JOHN H. GREEN, General Western Passenger Agent, 15 North Wells street, next door to Wadsworth [illegible] or to N. J. HOWE, Agent, foot of North Lasalle street.

FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. $10.00 LESS TO BOSTON. $4.00 LESS TO OGDENSBURGH AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS. For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low-pressure, fast sailing upper-cabin steamer ANTELOPE—Captain Butler, Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle-st., Tuesday, July 28th, at 7 P.M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of S. Lasalle-st.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES. Two Fine Brick Dwellings, On Washington-St., near Michigan Avenue. Can be purchased on long time, with a small cash payment. They command a fine view of the Lake, and front on Dearborn Park. Will be sold separately. THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY. FULTON, ILLINOIS. The third year of this popular Institution will open Sept. [illegible] COL. D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO U. S. 5-20 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and Bonds furnished at time of subscription, if desired, by J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Subscription Agent, Marine Bank Building.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES' HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, La. ESTABLISHED IN 1850, NOW OF 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES [illegible]

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR 5-20 LOAN, No. 114 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA. NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS. COMMUNITIES AND CAPITALISTS Now contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, UNDER Secretary Chase's Bill, Passed at the last session of Congress, are reminded that the 5-20 LOAN Now for a limited period to be obtained AT PAR, MAY AFTER THE FIRST OF AUGUST BE WITHDRAWN from the market. [illegible] JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent for 5-20 Loan, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCE. A NEAT HOUSE, ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Near Washington street—Lot 25x100 feet. Offered Low for Cash. THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney.

PORTABLE ENGINES. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE STEINWAY PIANOS, ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL SUCCESSES OF MODERN TIMES. The genius, skill and industry of ITS MAKERS, (FATHER AND FIVE SONS,) Have, from the smallest beginning, caused it to become the admiration of THE WHOLE MUSICAL WORLD. THE STEINWAY PIANO HAS RECEIVED THIRTY-TWO FIRST PREMIUMS OF GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS In the Largest Cities of America, And what is more significant, in view of the reputation and real excellence of European instruments, A FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, AT THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON Last year, was awarded for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, WITH EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP. Observe the following important testimony with regard to

THE STEINWAY PIANOS [illegible] ALFRED JAELL. [illegible]

THE STEINWAY PIANOS [illegible]

THE STEINWAY PIANOS [illegible]

THE STEINWAY PIANOS [illegible] FRANZ ABT. [illegible]

THE STEINWAY PIANOS [illegible] NEW YORK, January, 1863. [illegible]

THE STEINWAY PIANOS [illegible] BROOKLYN, January 26, 1861. [illegible] HENRY WARD BEECHER. [illegible]

ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark St., Chicago.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863. A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, foot [illegible] Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'Clock. FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS. [illegible] A. E. GOODRICH, [illegible] River Street.

ON CONSIGNMENT, 50 Bbls. LINSEED OIL, 150 Bbls. CARBON OIL, 50 Bbls. BENZOLE OIL, Which we offer to the Trade. McCORMICK & CALLENDER, 211 & 213 SOUTH WATER STREET.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

AT WHOLESALE.—A splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]

CASEY & CO. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

EASTMAN

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Caroline miss, Adams S mrs, Able Ellen M miss, Alden Maud miss, Allen Chas W mrs, Alvard B miss, Aylward Kate miss, Andrews Hiram mrs, Anderson Caroline miss, AmSoons Mary miss, Ames Sally A miss, Anderson Emma miss, Ambrose Mary C miss, Andrews Sophiah M miss, Ames Jennie mrs, Arnold L W mrs, Arnold S T mrs, Arnold Sarah W mrs, Ashley Eliza miss, Austin Eliza mrs

B

Baban Mary, Badger Ella A miss, Ballard Flora A mrs, Bentel Mary miss, Barlow L miss, Barney Sarah E mrs, Barnard Maria miss, Bacon Lizzie miss, Barrows Nellie S miss, Barton Rebecca A mrs, Battle J W mrs, Battelle S A mrs, Bates Annie E miss, Bayles Carrie, Baxter Mary T mrs, Bassett Anna mrs, Bacher Adda miss, Bell Elvira mrs, Bemis Kate mrs, Bedron Lizzie miss, Benedict Ellen W mrs, Bennett A M mrs, Benedict E F mrs, Bickford Emelia mrs, Dickford M C mrs, Birch Marion mrs, Bishopp Margaret miss, Bliss Elizabeth, Biggey Bridget miss, Blackburn M A mrs, Blake Margaret mrs, Blaney Rosetta miss, Black Mary mrs, Blodget Mary miss, Basden Mary, Baring Laura miss, Boody Jenny miss, Boyden Lizzie miss, Boyd R mrs, Bothwell Alice L mrs, Brandon Lucy mrs, Brady Eliza miss, Brockbill Emma J, Breed Charles mrs, Brown Bridget miss, Brenner James A mrs, Breen Marget mrs, Briggs Geo W mrs, Bruels Julia A miss, Brown Nellie mrs, Brown Laura E miss, Brown Ellen mrs, Brown Ellvira mrs, Brown Jennie mrs, Brown Horatio mrs, Brown Geo A mrs, Burt Sybil miss, Burdick Hattie mrs, Burdick Mary mrs, Burns Margaret miss, Bosse Laura mrs, Butterfield Allie miss, Byron Mattie miss, Bebby J H mrs

C

Calligan Mary miss, Cain Margaret mrs, Caldwell Jane mrs, Cannon Ellen miss, Campbell Alvira O mrs, Campbell Anna Cora mrs, Campbell Nettie mrs, Cary Jane L, Cary Cecelia S mrs, Carpenter W mrs, Carney Charlotte miss, Carnes Martha mrs, Carpenter Warren mrs, Carpenter P N mrs, Car Mary E miss, Casey Maurice mrs, Cavitt Kate miss, Channahon E mrs, Chaloner C E mrs, Chamb e s Ava miss, Chaplin Lizzie miss, Carley Alice mrs, Coy A M mrs, Coultar Mary Jane mrs, Corkins Maggie miss, Corton Nellie miss, Cornell E N miss, Crandall E F mrs, Crouch Caroline mrs, Crawly Sarah mrs, Cleveland Mary C, Clemence Jane mrs, Clark Lucy M miss, Clark James E mrs, Clarke Cordelia mrs, Cloke Mary miss, Coker William, Coatsworth Electa mrs, Coatsworth Thomas mrs, Collins Ella miss, Clemence Jane mrs, Call Julia F mrs, Colby Minnie miss, Conrad C H miss, Connell Kitty miss, Condit Charlotte T mrs, Connolly Agnes miss, Connell Mary mrs, Cook I W mrs, Cook Harriet A mrs, Carrs Margaret mrs, Connor Mary miss, Cullen Susannah, Culver Celia mrs, Cushing Charlotte miss, Curry Charlotte miss, Cuncy Anna mrs, Coleman H mrs, Coleman Ann mrs, Casher Ellen mrs

D

Dougherty Jula mrs, Daily Amand miss, Davis Susan mrs, Daws Mary mrs, Davley Ann mrs, Day Charley mrs, Deyo Henry mrs, Dickerson Caroline miss, Dixon William mrs, Dadd R M mrs, Doran Ellen mrs, Douglass Mary miss, Drake Martha miss, Dacey Joana miss, Duffey Geo mrs, Derila Mary, Daniels Ellen B mrs, Davison S T mrs, Davenport Duts mrs, Dogne Jane mrs, Dayton Kittie miss, Dean Oren mrs, Deyo Mary L mrs, Digotelle Rosanna J mrs, Hodge Fanny mrs, Doolittle Louisa mrs, Dorand Mary mrs, Dauling Hanah mrs, Drake Rhoda miss, Dinan Mary miss, Dunning Kate miss, Durand Henry C mrs

E

Ebberton Sophia miss, Edwards Amanda mrs, Elliott Thos J mrs, Emery Mary mrs, Evans Richard mrs, Enges Mary miss, Earers Julius mrs, Elmer L A miss, Siden Almira miss, Engle A M mrs, Eustis Ellen mrs

F

Fagan Annie J mrs, Fagan Anne miss, Fay Rosa miss, Farr Lucia mrs, Ferguson Naomi A mrs, Fennimore Martha P, Fitzmaurice Catherine, Fleming Peter mrs, Flynn Anne miss, Fleming Lavina miss, Fogarty Ellen miss, Foss N A mrs, Foss George mrs, Fall Margaret miss, Frisbie Maggie R mrs, Francy Catherine mrs, Farrell Catherine mrs, Fanelly Mary mrs, Fassett Samuel mrs, Pelzer Myra miss, Fitzgerald Catherine mrs, Fitzpatrick P H mrs, Flaherty Mary, Flood Mary mrs, Forester Claudia miss, Forest Sarah P mrs, Fox Lucy Ann mrs, Fuller Annie, Fready M mrs

G

Gallagher Agnes miss, Gallagher Ann mrs, Gamble Wm W mrs, Gammon E H mrs, Gavin Lydia J mrs, Gardnery Maggie miss, Garity Margaret miss, George Margaret, Gerrey Mary L miss, Gifford Ellen M miss, Gillespie Jennie miss, Gilman Helen mrs, Goodwin F C mrs, Gordman Annie miss, Goodenburgh Nancy miss, Gooby Elizabeth miss, Gosselin Bridget, Gould C A mrs, Gorman Mary A miss, Gray Mulvina miss, Graham Mary S mrs, Graham Anna M miss, Grania Elizabeth mrs, Griggs Hattie N miss, Gregory Julietta mrs, Gregorie Melissa mrs, Graham Rosanna mrs, Guffin C C mrs, Griffith Mary A mrs, Green Bridget miss, Guilfoil Mary mrs

H

Henderson Wm mrs, Habberisack mrs, Hale D H mrs, Haley Mary M mrs, Hall Sarah Jane miss, Hall Louisa miss, Hall Ella miss, Hammond Kate F mrs, Handerson Ada mrs, Hancock Wm J mrs, Handley Catherine, Hand Eliza mrs, Hanneman Kate miss, Hanchett Ella miss, Hanaken A J mrs, Hanagan Catherine, Harris Mary mrs, Harrington Jane E mrs, Hart M mrs, Hart mrs, Hart Susan miss, Havens E H mrs, Hathaway E mrs, Hawley Chas mrs, Hawkins Celia A mrs, Hayward Henry mrs, Hayward Anna M mrs, Hayward A M mrs, Healy Bridget, Hecox mrs, Heisen Phelia mrs, Henderson Lady A mrs, Herbert Alice M miss, Higgins Sarah Ann mrs, Hill Victoria miss, Hilliard M E mrs, Hildreth Mary M mrs, Hinckley Hattie miss, Hood Lizzie mrs, Holand madame, Hoover Minerva miss, Homer Mary miss, Horner Jane mrs, Howard Nellie miss, Howard Maggie mrs, Hoitt T M mrs, Hughes Anne mrs, Hughes Richard mrs, Hubbard Caroline mrs, Hunt L mrs, Hunter Magdaline miss, Huntington W miss, Halanski Julian mrs

I

Innes Mary miss, Irwin J S mrs, Ivery Johannah miss

J

Jackson Bettie miss, Jackson Elmer S miss, Jacobs Thomas mrs, Jackson Marie, Joy Mary mrs, Junkins R H mrs, Jeffreys Nancy A miss, Jordan Mollie miss, Judson Maria mrs, Jones Deborah mrs, Jones Daphne miss, Jones Laura A miss, Johnson Hannah mrs, Johnston (capt) mrs, Johnson Adaline mrs, Johnson Jessie miss, Johnson Lizzie miss, Johnson Mary Louisa, J—— Alice miss

K

Kearney Maggie, Kellogg F M miss, Kellogg Julia miss, Kelley M A B mrs, Klipper Mary miss, Kemball Asa mrs, Klepper Mary R, Kennedy Martha mrs, King James mrs, Krant J E mrs

L

Lake J mrs, LaBounty Lua miss, Lard Annie miss, Larken Ann mrs, Langan Mary C, Lay Geo W mrs, Lavin Mary Ellen, Leary M L mrs, Leahan Hanorah N miss, Leare Katie B miss, Lee Carrie mis, Lee Ella miss, Lillybridge Lizzie miss, Lillelocker Rosa mrs, Lyte Lizzie miss, Lightfoot M E miss, Lock B mrs, Logan Maria, Lack Addie P mrs, Loughlin Ann miss, Lounsberry P M mrs, Lyon Sarah miss

M

McBride Margret, McAlister Margret miss, McCyleck Elizabeth miss, McCloud Kate miss, McCalley Margrett miss, McCormick S B mrs, McCormick J J mrs, McDonnell Jane miss, McDonald G W mrs, McDonal Jary miss, McDonnel Agnese miss, McGraw Sarah mrs, McGovern Frank mrs, McGregor Maggie miss, McIntyre James mrs, McKnight Susie miss, McLeod Ianna miss, McLaughlin Annie miss, McLaughlin Maggie miss, McFarson Lucinda mrs, Madden Catharine miss, Mallory Herbert mrs, Mallory J R mrs, Mallory Hattie C miss, Manning Delia miss, Manr Margaret miss, Manheim Veronica, Mannierre Louisa mrs, Marshall Mary J miss, Marshall Sophronia miss, Mars Mathilda miss, Marsh A E miss, Marsh Luther mrs, Murphy F M mrs, Mathias Laura mrs, Matthews Louisa mrs, Matteson Ellen Case mrs, Means Isabella, Meech Maria mrs, Meary Charlotte mrs, Miltcer Jessie M miss, Miles Sallie mrs, Milan T J mrs, Miller Martha miss, Miller Mary A mrs, Minerla Minerla miss, Mitchell Fannie, Mitch Mary mrs, Mitchell Nancy mrs, Moody Elizabeth mrs, Moran Mary P mrs, Morehard Nellie mrs, Moran Ellen, Moran Mary mrs, Morris F M miss, Morris Susannah miss, Morrison Elizabeth mrs, Morrison A J mrs, Morrison Josephet mrs, Morrison H M mrs, Morrow Nancy Jane mrs, Morse Lizzie miss, Mannell Mary A mrs, Moore Catherine, Murch Left Miss, Munson Sarah G, Murphy Ann Eliza mrs, Murphy Bridget mrs, Murphy Henrietta

N

Navall Catherine miss, Nicholson Sparson M mrs, Nickles Agnes miss, Nicholson Sarah miss, Norton Marian miss, Nute Benj jr mrs, Nolan Ellen miss

O

Olsen Elizabeth B, Ocampaugh P O mrs, Oliver John A mrs, Ormsby Mary miss, Officer Sarah A miss, Osborn Geo mrs, Owen Jane mrs, Oltman G mrs, O'Farrell Allie

P

Poncelot miss, Parker J M mrs, Parsons Alice M miss, Parsons Hannah A, Parker Nettie miss, Parker A B mrs, Patterson J M mrs, Paul Matilda mrs, Pear Minerva, Pearc Sarah E miss, Peck Hannah A mrs, Peckett James mrs, Pennell Lewis S mrs, Pettibone M J miss, Pickaby Fanny T miss, Pickard Lydia mrs, Pitkin Louisa miss, Pitkin Stephen mrs, Pitney Ellen miss, Pike Edgar W mrs, Pierce Elvira E, Peirce J W mrs, Peeler George W mrs, Pomeroy Hiram mrs, Potter Anna mrs, Pomeroy Harriett mrs, Powel Margot, Pomeroy C Frank mrs, Preston Emma M mrs, Putnam Victor mrs, Pryde mrs

Q

Quayle Louisa mrs, Quigg Victoria miss, Quaile Mary mrs

R

Reardan Henry H mrs, Resser Louisa miss, Reynolds Elizabeth miss, Reynolds Lucy A mrs, Reese Sarah A miss, Rexford Ann mrs, Rapp Rickey miss, Rawson Selina P mrs, Randall Rachel mrs, Rail Lillie miss, Reid William mrs, Reid Maria A mrs, Rice E E mrs, Rice S A miss, Robbins Augustina mrs, Richardson Kate miss, Richards mrs, Ritchie Margaret miss, Reilly F D mrs, Riley Mary mrs, Riley Michael mrs, Robinson J H mrs, Rodgers C mrs, Rolfe Hattie S miss, Roberts H miss, Rogers Sarah miss, Rock Maria miss, Roche Alice E miss, Roche Catherine S, Rose John N mrs, Rousseville Laetitia miss, Rusk Maggie, Rance Adelia, Rayner Robt W mrs

S

Sage Anna mrs, Sampson V R mrs, Smith Margaret mrs, Smith Nancy mrs, Smith Abby J miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Austin W H, Armstrong William W, Akers William, Abbott W H, Arthur Joseph H, Allen Jas N, Averill James, Anderson J D, Andrews Henry F, Armstrong Henry, Abbott Oliver H J, Agar Thomas, Alberg George, Anderson T W, Allen George, Albright T S, Abbott G W, Ambrose George, Armstrong Geo, Alexander Sam, Adams Calvin E, Atkinson Samuel, Andrews J T, Andrews, Adam Eli, Arkright Edward, Alexander E S, Arbuthnot G, Aberly Richard C, Abbot Abil R, Aldrich D C, Ambrose David, Albro E S, Adam D H, Aldrich D H, Albright T S, Ambrose Geo H, Adams Thos S, Ackerman C V, Ashworth Chas, Leoni-Anderson Adam, Anderson C J, Aitken Alexander B, Adams C M, Abbott A R R, Anderson A J, Allen Chaf V, Alison Will, Eason A, Alkin A, Allston P Hurd, Abbot Lient A B, Arnold J W, Avery W W, Allen Peter

B

Borelly Bernard, Bebee W W, Barker Benjamin, Becker W O, Baker Asahel M, Blackiston W P, Barber Patrick, Bennett H, Baker Edward L, Bennett T G, Babcock E O, Barry Edward, Baylor Stephen, Bell Geo, Bacon Frederick, Bedford J G, Barrett Samuel J, Baily Geo W, Barnes Fred N, Bisbee Lucian J, Baldwin G S, Barry Samuel, Bailey Geo W, Benedict Samuel, Bartlett Geo W, Bass S A, Barnison Thos, Beckwith S H, Bailey German A, Benedict E, Baldwin Gilbert, Bennett E T, Bayne Geo G, Bendit R M, Bates Thos P, Bennett H W, Baber Jack Des, Blair Robt J, Barrett John, Beal R J, Basect Joseph R, Bingham Daniel W, Baker John T, Benjamin C, Baret John, Blue Chas, Babcock John, Beaver Charles, Baker John S, Buell & Hopkins, Bedgers Joe W, Bigelow C C, Baxter John, Bigelow P H, Bagley W E, Bishop C E, Billingham W H, Brooks H A, Branigan Hugh, Bonn Henry, Bridge H M, Bryce Hugh, Bergus Thos, Bonnella Thos, Briggs Geo W, Brandt Geo W, Brown G E, Boomsmith Geo, Bolster Smith, Batemley S H, Bowen Erastus S, Brooks Emanuel, Bowers Rodolph C, Bradley Edward, Bohlens Edward, Brackett Edward, Bradley Lear, Beard D, Briggs Chas H, Bronson Charles, Borgnston Chas, Boggs C T, Brewster Chas T, Briggs A R, Briggs Amous H, Brisnan Philip, Brainard & Mathew, Boro A, Bower Michael, Boyenton Moses, Brown B, Borchardt Albert F, Brenkman Michael, Bradbeck Wm, Brachen W S, Branna Barbara, Brewer W W, Bowen W W, Brown W & G W, Bryant W R, Borbrooks John, Beckman Adam, Budderon John, Britter Johnson T, Burbank Bradford, Burr S M, Brisco Nathan, Burdick S G, Burnell Sherman, Bryant O, Bumass S L, Burt Samuel S, Burst Edward, Burk E R, Dalton Ed, Barky Daniel, Butterfield P, Buck Christian, Buchanan G, Bushmore Benjamin C, Biers M

C

Call George S, Colvin S W, Cali M S, Connolly Stephen, Cornwall Thos, Cook E E, Cochran Edward, Caurier D A, Cal D M, Cooper P C, Cowan Byron S, Condon P H, Coolen Patrick, Conklin Charles, Collins Cornelius T, Cattiers Nicholas E, Cahill Michael, Cooper Nelson A, Cash W H, Casselman Levi, Casey Martin, Carmody Micht, Carr W, Caston Wm H, Campbell Walter, Carr Wm, Case John A, Calondee John M, Clark & Utter, Casey John, Candel John, Comstock C, Colley Patrick, Cochran John, Carter James, Caroll James B, Cabdoff Henry, Cady H, Campbell Geo, Carpenter G, Call Geo P, Car S, Carmany S G, Castier Edward, Carstaire R H, Curtis H W, Calhoun Robt H, Calhoun Robert, Cameron Samuel, Carpell Peter, Cannon R M, Carlisle Robert, Carty Patrick, Carlin Daniel, Carr C, Canery P P, Campbell Chas, Campbell John, Crook Henry, Crater Isic, Curtiss Theron K, Crittenden F, Craig T P, Crombie Silas B, Crombaugh Frederick, Cusick Samuel, Curtis Torrance J, Crumbly Patrick, Croule Columbus, Crafe & co, Crafe Ambrose, Chambers mr, Claxton Mathew, Chamberlain L, Chambers Wm, Churchill W L, Clark John, Chalfbon John, Christopher Jno, Chrow Joseph, Carmody John, Clagne James, Chiles J W, Christophel J W, Clark Hiram S, Child Harris, Chapman Vincent, Clare Hippolite, Clark Frank S, Chase Samuel, Chase Frank B, Clark Seneca A, Chapell F L, Clark Elisha C, Clark Edwin, Clark Daniel W, Chapin C S, Clark Charles, Christophel C C, Clancy Patrick, Cleveland C J, Cleary P M, Chapin Amasa, Chartel Alvin, Clark A B, Chase A L, Colgan Andrew, Charlson N W, Church & co, Clarck & Randall, Childs A A, Chinson Wm, Casteman Louis, Crane Albert, Carrow B F

D

Dean mr, Davenport W H, DeTocieiLewis T, Davis Melvin, Deakin Artist, Delle Lucius, Darwin W L, Derry Wm, Davis W H, Dannell Wm, Dunn W V, Daniels Wm, Deane Walter, Dion John H, Davis W H & co, Dale John, Dempsey John, Daleba Willie, Darregan Jas, Deprey F F, Decker Jacob, Decker Henry, Dickhout Henry, Diseman Henry C, Davy Hugh, Darby Thos W, Dewar Thos, Deegan Thos, Dos George, Davis T H, Davis P, Delany Edward, Devitt James, Deresy Geo, Delosa T H, Davis David W, Dillingham J H, Dagan Edward, Dickinson D O, Dillion Patk, David capt, Dorian Patk, Dickerman Philip, Delay Peter, Davis Noah capt, Day C A, Davis C C, Dewey A S, Davis, Twitchell & Chapman, Delight A M, Doherty Michael, Duffy Lawrence, Drake Manning, Donohoe Michl, Dorland M L, Durham W A, Dungan Wm A, Dougall Wm capt, Donovan John C, Dumont Theodore S, Dumphy John, Dubois John, Dooley John, Dumphy Johns M, Drake Jas, Dubrull J L, Donnells P W, Downs H B, Duncan Thos, Daniels George, Dunn David, Dunham G H, Doolie Geo & co, Drake T H, Durant H W, Dolan James, Drew Francis, Draper S, Doyle Francis, Dwight Edward, Dykes E H capt, Dossine E W, Dodd E W, Dodd Edo, Dumpy David, Dunn Patk, Donohoe Charles, Donovan David, Dufee Philip, Dakes Chas B, Dullivan Patrick, Dunn Patrick M, Dodge E H, Dupais Achilles, Durgan Alex, Drecker Nic, Dalmage A, Draper Asa, Dean, King & co, Dodd Henry, Duffinson D

E

Evans D Davis, Easly Wm, Esray W P, Emeright Mike, Ellenan L, Ermey Moses H, Elliot John, Enright Asahel, Este John, Everly Joseph, Elsworth John J, Evins John, Easly J, Egan J J, Evans Thos T, Elcers George H, Ebbert Frank, Esty mr, Evarts Ed S, Evans H M, Emerson Enoch D, Eland Danl M, English Patk, Eagle G, Emerson A K, Easton Charley, Engleman N, Enos A W, Elsredge & co, Evans Evan

F

Fitzgerald M'thw, Ferris L W, Ferris Madison H, Fahey Wm, Finn Martin, Filker W F, Fargon Joseph dr, Fisher J H, Fitzgeral James, Fisk Henry, Fisher Jacob H, Fitzgerald Jas, Ford Henry F, Fitzpatrick Hary, Fileto Giles, Ferrier Thos E, Farrell Thos, Finnarty Frank, Fisher Fred, Fanning Frank, Fangan Sandy, Fairchild E W, Fisk Robert H, Fowler Danl, Fisk D A, Farnham O S, Finnacan Patrick, Flagg J E, Flood Robert, Fary mr, Ferry Benjamin, Fishback L J, Pancher O H, Field Nathan Jr, Field & Palmer, Fairchild & Hitchcock, Foster & Harrison, Forest W, Flynn Wm, Ford Wm, French mr, Fraser W, Flood W J, Finnacan John, Fraler Joseph, Furnlan John R, Frasler John, Fowse James, Francis Joseph, Fleeks James, Farnham J B, Floto J H, Foley Hugh, Fogle Fredk, Frannbre P W, French F D, Fowler Francis, Procton Robert, Fletcher Robert, Fuller E B, Forest Richard, Foley Patk, Folsom Chas H, Furlong Patk, Fleming Patk, Floss A E, Fuller Albert, Fletcher Benedict B, Franking Benj, Freeman A P, Foster N R

G

Gavery C, Gates Frank A, Gilliland S P, Girard W, Gallagher Jas, Gilbert W B, Garde Mr, Gaylord L W, Gibson Michael, Galley M, Gleason Michael, Gibbs Moreau, Gasselia Louis, Gilbert W S, Gale W S, Gibson Wm, Giles W B, Gannon N J, Galpin H, Gillett Hiram, Gerrish Geo A, Gates G W M, Gavin Thos, Galgo Sully, Garfield P, Gannon James, Gillett M, Gillett Hiram, Gaines Emanuel, Gilliman Patrick, Gardiner O H, Gibbs capt, Gillett Philander, Goulet Ishmael & co, Green A W, Groundwater A L, Graham A, Gray D F, Groves & Davis, Griswold A L, Gray A D, Gavel S S, Gavin Martin, Granger mr

Goodwin Wm, Grandier John, Greene W, Garth John E, Gibbons Jas N, Gilmore John B, Griffin James, Green Jos E, Gribber J B, Grady Pat G, Griffith mr, Grew D D, Garnan E W, Grand Russel H, Gillett L H, Galloway Rich, Gould A C, Guay B, Grester Dolph, Gilchrist Jas, Grimshaw Jas, Goodman Henry G, Goodridge Henry, Goggins Thos, Grant George, Gosselin G W, Guernsey Wm, Good E & H

H

Hall Edwin B, Hanson William, Hans William, Hartnett Michael, Hayes M V B, Havey Lewis, Hamilton Hutchinson Lew, Harring L W, Hawkins Ret, Hawkinson L P, Henry & Garrett, Hall Akin, Herman & Hockett, Hammon Thos, Hanson C, Hammond Corp, Henley Patrick, Hallowell D A, Hardy Dwinnes, Hallock Sylvanus, Hall Elbridge B, Herforth Daniel, Hildebrand Fred, Hall S H, Hall Truman, Harmon S J, Henry Thomas, Hale J B, Hall George E, Hamilton Thoms, Harvey Mr, Hermans Thomas, Huson Geo B, Howles Henry, Hall Henry, Hammond Geo, Herrick Harry, Harrington Henry, Hennessy James, Hostetter Joseph, Hall J B, Henry James F, Halsey James, Has James A, Hackett Rev John, Henry Master, Haley John J, Halterton John C, Holdsworth Wm, Hadfield John, Hall William, Howard Richard, Hennessey J, Haml ton Wm, Herbert Lane, Hayes Myron V, Harper Albert, Hampton Eby, Hawes Abner, Harris C, Hannah P H, Hastings D R, Herrington Jas, Hart Edward, Howard Edward, Harris Edward, Harold Simon, Harris Thomas, Hanand Geo H, Hunt Thomas, Hawkins George, Havens Henry, Harding H, Hawkath Henry, Hatch F C, Haseltine Harry, Hamlin J E, Handy James, Harman John, Hargrave James, Harris John, Harvy John, Hastings William, Harland W, Hood T H, Harris James, HaCand Dust, Howe F S, Hunter & Co, Hunt & Beeling, Houghtelling Wm, Miller, Hunter & Rich, Heath & Joyce, Hoyt Andrew, Hoskins Theodore, Hall W R, Hudson Charles, Howland Bc, Hoxie B D, Hyman R W, Hudson A D E, Hart E R, Hopkins F A, Hurley G W, Hurlbut Geo, Hill J Yates, Hall F, Howard Henry, Hubbard B, Hoyt Jeremiah P, Humphrey J G, Harper J E, Heckman Jesse, Hopkins J W, Hogan J, Holsworth John, Hone John or Ira, Hutchins John, Hooker John W, Howe John, Hunt Joseph, Hodges Jonah, Horton John W, Hughs John B, Huson Lieut R, Hugle John, Hostetter Jos C, Higgett Willis, Hyde William O, Howland Wm, Houghton W, Howard William, Hunt William, Hopkins Michael, Hunter Moses, Hovett mr, Hunting Wm, Hetring & Case, Hillworth Julius, Hurlbut Dr J F, Hanner Wm, Hines William, Hussey Patrick, Hurley Louis, Hill James, Hines John A, Higgins Judson A, Hill Edward, Hilliard Dr, Hildreth Christopher, Hingley Thomas, Hill Charles D, Hill Clair M, Hildreth O, Hicks N E, Hinckley Oliver, Hill Alexander

I

Inglis capt, Nicholas Ingram Geo H, Irwin Robert, Ingalsbe Fenn S

J

Johnson & Nitter, Johnson Andrew, Johnson, Fry & Jones, Johnson O A, Jones C H, Julius C H, Jordan Chas, Jones David S, Jewell Elias, Jenessen D G, Johnson Robert, Johnson Samuel, Bishop, Jones H W, Jennison Thos H, Judd T H, Jones S Russell, Johnson Geo A, Jones Geo H, Johnson J H, Johnson William capt, Jarvis W B, Jones K S col, Johnston Wm, Johnson Geo of Melissa, Janes Alvin, Johnson Taylor, Jourdan Thos, Jones Henry L, Johnson J W, Jackson J W, Jansen Jas G, Johnston James, Jessell J, Jones Jas P, Jones Saml, Judd Levi, Jillson S N, Jefferes Jas

K

Kehoe Jas, Keating H, Kelly & Conle, Kimney Ashley, Kent S R, Kelly Andrew, Kemble & Hobert, Killen & Blum, Kimball B F, Kenney Andrew, Keith Byron, Kemey A, Kabe Henry, Kendrick T, Kelley Charles, Kelly Patrick, King Charles, Kirby Patrick, Keely Charles, Kendall L, Kemp C, Keys Chas H, Kerwin F, Kiesenger Philo, Kehoe Dennis, Keller Daniel, Kessler Edward, Kepling R B, Knight Robt, Kibbey Ebenezer, Kemball F H, Keys Thos R, Kennedy Thos, Kenedy Thos, Kelly Michael, Kelly Marchard E, Keller Louis, Kirkham Michl, Keefe Wm, Kyle John, Kilpatrick Wm, Kiley John, Kane John, Krether John, Kimball John B, Kenna John J, Kennedy John P, Knight John B, Kenna Jno, Kaylor Jos, Kenney Jerry, Keith Jacob, Kellogg H W

L

Lalian Thos, Lamberson mr, Larkins Martin, Levett M J, Ley Louis, Levere Wm, Larned Walter C, Levery Wolf, Lee Oscar, Lewis Wm, Lill Wm H, Learing Wm M, Lawrence Wm, Lewis Wm, Lansing Abram, Lee brig gen A, Lee Thos, Luden Nicolas, Lee Arthur M, Lathe Arthur M, Lisk Arthur, Lediard Chas, Lake C E, Lagher Patrick, Ladd Jacob, Luther Jacob, Long Martin, Lamoreaux Peter, Lacey P, Leddy Peter, Lamb Spencer, Leonard Timothy, Leo Thos, Little Thos, Linch George, Lygood Timothy, Lee J Felger, Lenox Geo W, Lenyart G O, Lee capt Geo, Levin Thos, Lester Hiram A, Livingston Hon, Laing Henry, Lindley Jas W, Leonhardi J H, Lowell L H, Lynch Matthew, Lasseur L O, Livingston J H & Co, Lally John D, Landly John B, Lathrop Jos, Laper Joseph, Leece John, Leonard John J, Loschand B C, Lowry Alex, Lounsberry D S, Love J Stewart, Lord Thomas S, La Clair Amwell, Lovering G, Lyman Geo S, Losey B F, Lockart J H S, Loomis J, Loveridge Jno W, Lorden John T, Low Wm, Lyman Jas, Lowry John M

M

Matson N, Mansfield Andrew, Manson & Co, Mangion Patrick, Mahon Patrick, Maurice C, Metcalf C H, Maher Patrick, Mallory W L, Muchmore Edward, Meade E A, Mater E S, Monroe R A Dr, Marston R B, Maxfield David, Maxman Edward, Mann E B, Martindale cattleman, Maw F M, Mathews Frederick, Marten Geo H, May Thomas, Martin Thos, Morrison G W, Mather Thos L, Meach Geo, Meyer Hugh, Mayo Hiram, Maxwell Henry, Mann H V, Marsh & Bro, Marsh Van Buren, Marah Vincent, May James, Mammond K, Mathews James, Merril James H, Martin James, Merrick & Co, Merrel James H, Mann James M, Manning James, Mappen John G, Mahon John, Master Warren F, Martin W W, Mapetone & Co, Morrison & Co, Mandy Michael, Moon Maynard, Moore Geo W, Morgan Thomas, Moore Thomas, Moffet H C, Morris H A, Moran James, Moore Stephen B, Myers S Capt, Moore P H, Moore Joseph, Montgomery Jno, Munroe Joseph, Moloney John, Moore W E, Morris W, Morse Wm, Morrison Wm, Murphy M D, Mitchell James, Mills Wm, Miller Jacob, Minor E H, Mitchener J L, Mills Jones, Mills John, Mitchell Timothy, Middletown Geo, Midgley Samuel, Miller David M, Mitchell R B, Miller C M, Mitchell M C, Minor Alvin, Mills S W, Maitland Joseph, Mathias Mr

Mc

McDearmen S H, McDonald Angus, McIntyre A D Capt, McCollem N B, McNeil Archibald, McKillop & Co, McCombie Child, McLeod Alex, McGuire B, McCaigar Albert, McGuire, Jones & Co, McNalley Andrew, McBean Jr Chas, McMillen Chas, McNulty Patrick, McMillen Daniel S, McGann Patrick, McMahon P J, McFarlin Rich'd, McGowan Francis, McVea Samuel, McLaughlin Francis, McCabe Geo, McClelland F W, McDonald G S, McGuire Terence, McNicholas John, McKinny Henry, McSharen Hugh, McCartney Henry, McKinale James, McKowen Jas F, McGregor James, McKearney Jas, McCann James, McGrath James, McCabe James, McHenry John H, McCabe George, McCarthy James, McKeown James, McDonnell John, McMahon John, McCan John, McDermott Jud, McGrew John, McVicker John, McNeill W J, McClary Wm, McCarthy Michl, McClune La Forest, McMurry Wm B, McGoffin Mr, McDonald Mr, McKnight Thos

N

Newman & Chapman, Nute Orrin P, Nelson A, Nettleton Ames H, Newman & co, Needham Dwight, Norris E W, Newcomb E P, Neenan Edmond, Nichols Silas F, Neesling Samuel, Nagll George, Nichols Thomas, Norton George, Nelson Thos A, Nebby Henry, Norton George, Nelson Thos A, Nelson H, Nye Henry, Nash John, Needham Joseph, Needham Wm C, Nichol John, Nagus John R, Nichols Wm D, Nowell mrs, Naskes George

O

Osborne & co, O'Bryan Robt, Ohnstead & Dine, Organ Perry, O'Connell J D, Osborn Chas, O'Brien Peter, O'Brien Patk, O'Dowd Pate, O'Gorman Patt, O'Hara Charles, O'Donnell Patk, O'Neil Phil, O'Brien Patrick, O'Maley Charles, O'Malley Peter, Osborn M D, O'Keefe Denis, O'Brien E, Orpin Edwd M, Onnebs Richd, Ott Fredrick, Oldrig Lauham, O'Reilly Andrew, O'Brien Thomas, O'Donnell Hugh, Orcutt T Y, O'Connor Jeremiah, O'Rourk Jeremiah, O'Connor Joseph, O'Brien John, Oliver Joseph, O'Neal Joel P, Ohls John, O'Maley William, Owens Wm L, O'Connor Michl

P

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Z

Zimmerman Adeline miss

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Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

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A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease OF THE Stomach, Liver & Bowels.

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Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; Steadies the Nerves, and tends to Prolong Life.

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READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how," you ask.
We answer, "'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain;
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day,
Each organ old, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors to ill prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE—
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries,
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be fore-armed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, ...
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEASICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of Men or Women, proceeding from general or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To household loss, and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, mart, and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young, and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH, PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. ... The above first-class, powerful Screw Steamships ... will sail from New York ... For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, ... HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agent, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first class Upper Cabin Steamer PLANET, Capt. L. Chamberlin, Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago for Ontonagon, Superior and intermediate points, on the following days: TUESDAY, July ..., for Ontonagon. TUESDAY, Aug. ..., Superior City. TUESDAY, Sept. ..., Ontonagon. MONDAY, ... Superior City. FRIDAY, Oct. ..., Ontonagon. WEDNESDAY, Nov. ..., Ontonagon. Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON. The staunch and fast sailing side wheel Steamer Sunbeam, Capt. F. PABST, Will leave her dock, first above Rush street Bridge, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Making close connection at Grand Haven with Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for all points East, and with boat for points on Grand River. ... A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements with their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS, Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, ... For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Railroad, apply to the following agents: HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. ... J. W. TUTTLE, General Western Agent, No. 2 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 355 Miles Double Track. In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have made many improvements during the year 1863, ... THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities) ... SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. ... FREIGHTS. ... LIVE STOCK. ...

Proposals

CAST IRON WATER PIPES WANTED. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, July 17, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, ... for the delivery ... The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. ... Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Sewing Machines.



The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, With as much case and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery. ... AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing, and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Post Office Drawer ..., Chicago, Ill. Salesroom 124 Lake street.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day associated ... PARKER, CULTON & MELLEN, General Commission Merchants, 197 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The ...

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, ... SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOLD GILT MIRRORS AND ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, July 28th, ... at our Salesrooms, Nos. 25 and 28 Dearborn street, a large variety of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, For sale at the Auction House of S. NICKERSON, ...

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES, At St. Louis, Mo., Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July ..., at 9 o'clock, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARDS, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES. The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Woerpel, Captain and ... E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

STEAM SAW MILL AT AUCTION. The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction, on the 7th day of August, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as "Morgan's Mill," With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Smith Shop, Etc. Said property is situated in ... county, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Railroad, forty seven miles east of the City of Chicago and seven miles west of Michigan City, ... located in the vicinity of large quantities of good wood, and has a side track connecting with the Michigan Central Railroad. TERMS OF SALE. One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with six per cent interest. ... W. W. HIGGINS, Commissioner. Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. ... Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, ... JEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive ... It is especially adapted to Leather, ... IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use. REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement ... Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, Lake Lots in one block near ... Apply to S. S. HAYES, No. 3 Court House.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. ... acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois, improved and unimproved—for sale. ... Post Office Box 3623.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, ... R. J. BYRNES, Vineland, ...

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Lehigh Coal Companies ... LUMP. LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, RANGE, CHESTNUT AND NUT. ... ROBERT LAW & CO.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Orson Smith, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, ... August, A. D. 1863, ... Chicago, July 3, 1863.

1,500 LABORERS WANTED to work on the Peninsula Railroad from Bay De Noquet and Marquette, ... Quarrymen and Choppers. ...

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH. We are prepared to buy or sell on Commission through on the New York Stock Exchange ...

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1863.

THE CITY.

INCOME TAX.—Attention is called to the income tax notice of Collector Schneider, in another column of this paper.

ASHORE.—Intelligence has reached this city that the schooner Joseph Grant is ashore at Two Rivers.

ON HIS WAY HOME.—Chief Engineer, U. P. Harris, has reached New York, from England, and will reach home early this week.

ESCAPED.—A dispatch was received here Saturday morning, announcing the escape of seven prisoners from the Will county jail at Joliet, Friday night.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—Seven hundred and thirty-two soldiers' families are supplied weekly with one thousand dollars from the War Fund raised by the Common Council.

EXCURSION TO FAIR OAKS.—The South Congregational Church, are making their arrangements to have a very pleasant pic-nic excursion to Fair Oaks, on the Illinois Central Railroad, on Thursday next. The "Old Folks" and the "Young Folks" will be on hand in appropriate costume—music, amusements, and a good time. Round trip tickets 30 cents.

FIRE.—At about half-past two o'clock Saturday morning a fire occurred at the foot of Maxwell street, near 12th, in the steaming house at the boat yard of Ackhurst & Douglas—loss about $75. Hannah, Lay & Co. had shingles in their lumber yard adjoining, destroyed, to the value of $50. The department was promptly on hand, and prevented an extensive conflagration.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Notwithstanding the stagnation in the real estate market, produced by our capitalists investing all their surplus funds in 5-20s, sales amounting to $57,000 have been effected in the office of Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., during the present month, and if the trades now pending are consummated, the amount will reach $70,000 by August 1st.

DREDGING THE HARBOR.—On Friday the work of dredging out the bar at the mouth of the river was commenced by Fox and Howard, the contractors. There were five dredges with their attendant scows at work yesterday, and these we are told will be kept at work day and night until the job is completed. The entire cost of the improvement will reach forty thousand dollars.

POSITIVELY THE LAST OF THE EMBROGLIO.—On Thursday afternoon, the surety of Rev. Dr. Reynolds, who was arrested at the instance of Dr. Lewis, and whose connection with the "London Eye and Ear Infirmary" has occasioned so much amusing comment, surrendered him to the Sheriff, and the Reverend Occulist and Aurist is now in jail, awaiting his trial for larceny before the Recorder's Court.

MCVICKERS' THEATRE—SEVEN SISTERS.—This gorgeous spectacle is to be produced at McVickers' on Monday night. The success which attended its first production in this city is a guarantee that it will have a fine run. Mr. McDonough is to appear as Mrs. Pluto and Cupid, and several new engagements have been made expressly for the piece. To our country readers who are getting up excursions to visit the city we would say do so during the run of the Seven Sisters.

WHITE REFUGEES.—Rev. L. Folsom, Hospital Chaplain at Cairo, is in this city by order of Gen. Buford, commander at that post, to present the wants of white refugees from the South who are brought there by the United States Government, and are in great suffering and need immediate relief. A public meeting will be held in Bryan Hall, on Sabbath evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The pastors of our city are requested to occupy seats on the platform and invite their congregations to attend.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' CONVENTION AND NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—We recently alluded to the fact that the National Thanksgiving falls on one of the days of the National Convention of Teachers in this city. We now learn that the Directors of the Teachers' Association have decided to set apart one hour on Thursday, from 11 to 12 a. m., for exercises appropriate to the day of Thanksgiving. Those exercises will be conducted by Rev. Dr. McJilton, of Baltimore, President Hill, of Harvard University, and one or more clergymen of this city.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY CASE.—We mentioned last week the arrest of Pat Daley, William McBride, and Philo Durphy, for robbing Jessill's house of clothing and plated ware, for which they were bound over to the Recorder's Court. Through the vigilance of our wide-awake Police, seven new cases were brought against them Saturday morning, for which they were each held to bail in the sum of $500, making $3,500 for each one of the rascals, or if they wish to make up a purse to clear themselves of the Recorder's Court, the gang must raise the snug sum of $10,500.

GERMAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Our German friends are exhibiting a degree of enterprise in the formation of military companies in different sections of the city, eminently praiseworthy, and display a spirit which might be profitably imitated by our citizens of American nativity. One company is already formed in the South Division, another in the West, and another in the North, one under the patronage of the Germans' Working Men's Association, one commanded by Capt. E. Schemd, and one in the German settlement in the North Division, commanded by Capt. Breah—in all seven companies.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, while a young man and two young ladies were riding in a buggy on Clark street, near Madison, the horse took fright, and ran at full speed until the vehicle [illegible] the sidewalk, when both the ladies were thrown out. One of them—Miss Mary Nelson, who lives on Van Buren street—was severely injured by striking her head violently upon the ground. She was carried into Dr. Ball's drug store, in the Methodist Church Block, where she lay for some time in a state of total unconsciousness. Dr. O'Ryan was summoned to her aid, and a professional examination of her injuries discovered a severe and dangerous concussion of the brain. The suffering girl was subsequently removed to her boarding place, where she remains in a very critical condition.

READ AND ACT QUICKLY.—August sixth has been wisely and appropriately recommended by the President as a day of National Thanksgiving for our recent unparalleled victories. Faith without works is dead. Gratitude without fruits is an insult to Heaven, as well as to the honored dead and suffering living. What more fitting time to pour into the treasury of the Sanitary Commission contributions to make glad the hearts of our brave boys below. Calls come up on every breeze, "Come down and help us!" Read the dispatches from Cairo last night and this morning as to the sanitary condition of the army. Besides our own sick and wounded six thousand of our rebellious children lie helpless. Christlike we must bind up their wounds, and not pass by on the other side. One hundred thousand sick men must be continually cared for from day to day, and month by month. Let every clergyman take up a collection for the Sanitary Commission on this Thanksgiving Day, and send the boys a small installment of that we owe them.

THE TURNERS' HALL.—As is known to our citizens, the Turners' Society embraces many of our most respectable and influential German citizens. As to their public spirit and loyalty, it need only be stated that this association has sent two hundred brave, able-bodied men to the army—one hundred in the 24th and one hundred in the 82d regiment. They are now making an effort to erect a hall for their permanent use. The plan proposed by the committee is to lease the ground for a term of years, erect a frame building, which, when finished and furnished, shall not cost to exceed $6,000. Of this amount the Turners propose to pay $3,000, and to raise the balance by a sale of 120 shares at $50 each. After the necessary amount is raised, and the work commenced, the share quota of the Turners' Association will be first expended, and the quota of the shareholders will be payable in two installments of $25 each, on the fourth and eighth week after the commencement of the work. Satisfactory provisions have been made for the security of the shareholders, one feature of which is, that a certificate shall be issued for each share, redeemable by the Turners' Association, [illegible]

TRAITORS ON THE POLICE FORCE.—In the present crisis we suggest to the authorities that it would be well to be certain of the loyalty of members of the police force of Chicago. We submit that a Copperhead or a traitor has no more a right to hold a position of this responsibility than has the devil to preach a sermon to one of our city congregations. There is danger in case of a gathering of the riotous element to resist the conscription, as is by some threatened, that disloyal policemen may fraternize with the mob, and render the complications more difficult to be overcome. Very fortunately, of the loyalty of the great majority of the policemen of this city, there is not a shadow of doubt; but there are a few men who on all occasions make a boast of their disloyalty; and these should be hunted from among honest men like any other venomous thing.

We have a case in point. On Saturday, a sergeant of the 18th regiment, Illinois volunteers, honorably discharged from service because of the loss of a leg at Shiloh, arrived in the city by one of the leading lines of travel, and on getting off the train, while hobbling along on his crutches was addressed by a policeman wearing badge No.— in a most violent and abusive manner, cursing the poor fellow for having lost his leg, cursing him for having been a Union soldier, and winding up his blasphemy by saying "I am a damned rebel myself" and thus speaking of the United States flag: "It is a dirty rag and should be rended in pieces and trampled in the dust." Who are our Police Commissioners that they allow this man thus to blurt his treason in our midst. We have the name and number of this policeman, and we call upon the Commissioners to investigate the matter, and if the officer be guilty of this outrageous conduct, to discharge him at once. It will not do to insult loyal men by retaining him longer as one of the guardians of the public peace.

Attempt to Commit a Rape, and How it was Punished.

One of those outrages which the Copperhead Justice who disgraces the Police Court of this city, will persist in considering a trivial offense, was brought to light Saturday afternoon at the Armory. About a week ago Mrs. Margaret Sorge, a German woman whose husband is engaged in some business on Canal street, made a complaint before Justice Miller, that John Staak a German butcher living on State street, had a few days previous attempted to commit towards her a gross personal outrage. Upon this statement a warrant was issued and Staak was arrested and taken before the Justice. Of course he plead not guilty. The woman was placed upon the stand and swore most distinctly to all the particulars of the gross attack; how he called at her house when her husband was absent; how he locked the doors, and made a violent personal assault upon her; how in her struggles she was thrown upon the floor and kept in that position subjected to the threats entreaties and abuse of the defendant, until the husband returned, and Staak was sent headlong down the stairway and into the street.

The poor woman was unable to speak so as to be altogether understood, and blundered somewhat in her story, which led the Justice to change the charge to that of disorderly conduct, and for this he assessed the beggarly fine of $5 and costs, remarking that "$5 was about the usual fine in such cases." We recollect that in a similar case, the same Justice charged $10 for a like offense, but in that instance the offender was not a Dutchman.

A Heavy Suit in Prospect.

When Arlington Leon & Donniker left with their colored Opera Troupe, a few weeks ago, they supposed they had secured a lease of Kingsbury Hall for a term of years, and were intending, after a short season in the country, to return again and establish the burnt cork opera in Chicago as a permanent institution.

Our readers are are aware that quite recently, in utter disregard of the rights of the smoked opera troupe, if they ever had any rights in the matter, the Agent of Kingsbury block has leased nearly the entire building to the proprietors of the new Museum, and given them actual possession of the premises. It is said that Mr. Kelly, the agent of the troupe, does not propose to stand the nonsense without having his rights and status legally defined. A law suit is already on the tapis, commenced by the Minstrels, in which damages to the amount of $10,000 are claimed. Eminent legal talent has been secured, and the trial promises rich developments. It will be a profitable nut for the lawyers to crack. Both parties have wind, speed and bottom.

Wrongfully Taking a Letter from the Post Office, and Appropriating the Contents.

A man named John Dalton, a carpenter, now, or until his arrest, employed upon the repairs of the Foster House, in the North Division, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne, on Saturday, charged with taking from the Post Office a letter written by W. H. Eddy, of this city, and directed to John Dalton, a grocer on State street, enclosing a check for twenty dollars on the Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company's Bank. It is alleged that Dalton presented the check at the bank and drew the money upon it. An examination was had, which resulted in a partial substantiation of the above allegations, and in holding the prisoner in suitable bond to secure his presence on Thursday next for further examination.

A Great Northwestern Festival.

A mass meeting of the ladies of Chicago will be held at Bryan Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a Great Northwestern Fair, during the Autumn, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. The large number of hospital patients, and the alarming increase of sickness among our troops in the Southwest, require energetic and persevering action. It is a privilege to labor for those who are dying for us. Let every woman show her zeal and patriotism by her works, and now prepare for a grand, patriotic manifestation, which shall produce an overflowing treasury for the sick and wounded, and show the brave boys and the country at large, that the women of the Northwest are in earnest, and mean to work and keep working, so long as the boys keep fighting. Let every true-hearted woman be there. Let Bryan Hall, which stands wide open always for patriotism and humanity, be filled. It is proposed that all the Northwestern States shall unite, and make this Festival an honor to our country, and a substantial benefit to the soldiers. The pride, patriotism and humanity of Chicago women will be enlisted in this affair. The ladies of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, are making preparations for similar monster fairs, each of which is expected to bring in $25,000. Shall the women of the Northwest be behind their eastern sisters in this matter? We answer for them—NO!

Western Union College and Military Academy.

In another column appears the advertisement of Col. Covert, President of this excellent Educational and Military institution. The Western Union College is located at Fulton, Illinois, and occupies one of the largest and most elegant buildings in the valley of the Mississippi, formerly the Dement House. It is now in its third year of successful operation, and is constantly and steadily winning its way into public favor. The standard of educational excellence is high, and to this primary advantage is added that of acquiring a thorough military education, an accomplishment not to be despised in these troublous times. The college has an excellent and accomplished corps of teachers, who are worthy of the reputation they have attained in their several departments.

Canal Convention Committee.

Pursuant to adjournment, the principal members of the Canal Convention Finance Committee, and a number of the prominent subscribers to the Fund under consideration, met at the Mercantile Association Rooms Saturday evening, Dr. Brainard in the chair.

D. A. Gage, being called upon, stated the object of the meeting was to decide what disposal should be made of the surplus funds remaining in the hands of the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer read his report, as follows:

Amount collected by subscription	$5,[illegible]
Received for lumber sold	[illegible]
	$5,571.00
Expenses paid	$[illegible]
Paid back to subscribers	[illegible]
Board of Trade quota paid to Soldiers' Home	[illegible]
Reserved for Printing	[illegible]
Reserved for Contingent Expenses	1,049.15
	$[illegible]
	$[illegible]

Mr. Farwell has orders on the Treasurer from subscribers to this fund, calling for about $500, which have not been paid, and the Treasurer asks for instructions from the Board.

After some time spent by several members in discussing the subject, and presenting their individual views upon the subject,

On motion of G. C. Cook, seconded by A. G. Coverdry, it was unanimously

[illegible]

A STATISTICAL VIEW OF CHICAGO.

Rapid Increase in Population and Business—Extent of Public Improvements, etc.

Below we present some facts and figures relative to our city which will be new, not only to our distant readers, but to many of our citizens. The data have been collected with care from reliable sources, and demonstrates that the progress of Chicago is upward and onward:

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

We have been favored by T. M. Halpin, Esq., compiler of the City Directory, with advance sheets of that valuable work, from which we extract the following as the present population of the city:

"Since the issue of our last publication the city of Chicago has continued to progress in material prosperity to an extent unexampled in the history of this or any other country. The actual increase of names over last year's edition is *four thousand nine hundred and eighty-three*, which, computed at the usual average, would give the present population of Chicago at *one hundred and fifty thousand souls*. We are satisfied, that if a thorough census of the city were now taken, that our estimate would prove an under one. What a glorious contrast then does this Directory, of 1863, present to that one of 1844, only nineteen years ago, in which the publisher, proud even then of the promising growth of the infant city, boastfully announced that the population of Chicago was nearly if not quite, eight thousand. At that time, a well known, and then, as now, respected citizen of Chicago was laughed at by his friends when he expressed his belief that he should live to see the day when Chicago would contain one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is to the public spirit and far-seeing sagacity of such citizens that Chicago owes the prosperity which has elevated her to her present proud pre-eminence.

This conclusive evidence of the onward march of the city to metropolitan greatness, is the more gratifying from the fact, that while our people have nobly responded to every call of the government for both men and money in this trying time of the country's need, we still multiply and increase, while the older cities of New York, Boston, etc., exhibit, by their Directories a very perceptible decrease in names."

The new Directory contains a table of the number of names in each letter of the alphabet, as follows:

A	914	O'	[illegible]
B	3,579	O	[illegible]
C	2,[illegible]	P	1,450
D	1,[illegible]	Q	110
E	[illegible]	R	1,[illegible]
F	1,[illegible]	S	[illegible]
G	1,[illegible]	T	1,135
H	[illegible]	U	115
I	129	V	330
J	740	W	2,512
K	1,694	Y	140
L	1,735	Z	107
Mc	965		
M	2,[illegible]	Total	37,478
N	587		

The Brown family of Chicago number	195
Johnson and Johnston	196
Jones	91
Miller (German and English)	181
Smiths, of whom we have 51 of the veritable "John,"	452
Williams	119
Wilsons	111

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

A comparison of the Chicago Directory for 1857 with the present edition gives the following result:

	1857.	1863.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers	2	7
Breweries	19	29
Distilleries	7	16
Grain Elevators	7	18
Packing Houses	13	52
Iron Foundries	5	15
*Machine Shops	17	35
Tanneries	4	26
Carriage Builders	19	26
Wagon Makers	24	43
Hotels	77	94

*This does not include the extensive Railroad Machine Shops and Car Works, employing several thousand hands, of which an account was published in the TRIBUNE last month.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

There are now in operation in the city eighteen grain elevators, the aggregate capacity of which are as follows:

Storage, bushels	8,[illegible]5,000
Receive and ship daily	950,000
Capacity to ship per day	2,555,000

George Steele, Esq., has another in course of construction to be completed for the fall trade, which will have a storage capacity of 1,500,000; receive and ship daily 100,000; ship per day 250,000.

GAS WORKS.

There are in the city 47 miles and 4,520 feet of gas pipe laid. Of public lamp posts 1,310; of burners 66,837. Number of private consumers or patrons 4,467.

WATER WORKS.

The whole amount of distributing mains now in connection with the works, is 98 miles and 2,643 feet. Of the supply mains, 6 miles and 2,247 feet are not included above, making the total length of water pipe, of all sizes, in use in the city on the 1st of April, 104 miles and 4,890 feet.

The amount of water pumped during the year 1862 was 2,217,279,739 gallons, being an increase over 1861 of 450,125,050 gallons. The average number of gallons pumped per day during the months of January, February and March, 1863, was 5,421,545. The whole number of hydrants in use is 508.

STREETS.

There are within the corporation 772 streets, the total length of which are 406 miles. The number of names of streets in each letter of the alphabet are as follows: A, 28; B, 59; C, 79; D, 33; E, 30; F, 37; G, 29; H, 56; I, 9; J, 18; K, 16; L, 52; M, 52; N, 31; O, 16; P, 37; Q, 6; R, 34; S, 58; T, 34; U, 6; V, 8; W, 48; Y, 3. Total names, 772.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

During the year 1862, 15,685 feet, or about three miles of sewers, were built, generally of brick, more than half of which were of 4 1-2 feet diameter. The whole amount of public sewers now laid in the city is about sixty miles; the number of catch basins, 1,264; number of man-holes 2,201. Whole number of private drains 2,802.

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Besides the immense number of wagons and carriages owned by private individuals, the following are licensed: Hacks 101; Omnibuses 99; Express and Baggage Wagons 459; Grain and Truck Wagons 275; Drays 568.

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

Saloon and Grocery licenses 622; Porters and Runners for Hotels, Railroads, &c., 82; Newsboys 142; Pedlars 320.

THE 5 20 LOAN.—Jay Cooke & Co., the subscription agents of the 5 20 loan, are converting an immense amount of greenbacks into this popular investment. There are several reasons which render this a very desirable investment. The bonds pay six per cent. in gold, three per cent. every six months, on the 1st day of May and November, at the mint in Philadelphia, and the Subtreasury in Chicago, or elsewhere. There is no question that both principal and interest will be paid in gold when due. No taxes can be collected on these bonds unless the income derived therefrom exceeds $600 per annum, and on all above that amount the tax is but one-half of that required upon other indebtedness. The Supreme Court has just decided that no State, City or County can tax Government Bonds. The amount already subscribed to this loan in Chicago is considerable, and we look for a large increase before the loan is withdrawn from market, as it will be in a few days. Now is the time to invest your spare change.

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.—We have been informed that Controller S. S. Hays has recently joined the Holy Catholic Communion, and that he contemplates taking orders. The whole community will doubtless receive the announcement with surprise. We had supposed the distinguished officer so interested in giving a partizan character to municipal affairs, that he would have no time to attend to the demands of religion. We congratulate the Catholic Ecclesiastical dignitaries that they have secured so able and patriotic a coadjutor.

EXAMINATION WAIVED.—In the case of the policeman, Jacob Knaus, charged with Peter Davis, in being concerned in the killing of Patrick Connors, as heretofore narrated in our columns, we learn that by advice of counsel, the defendant on Saturday afternoon went before Justice Holsington, waived an examination, and gave bonds in the sum of $1,000, to appear before the Recorder's Court to answer to the charge of manslaughter.

STILL ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

From an Officer of the Circuit Court.

The following is from a special deputy of the Circuit Court of this city. Dr. Ayer, McCormick's Building, *cures* catarrh and throat and chest diseases:

CHICAGO, ILL., July 18, 1863.

I have been under the treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer for a chronic affection of the throat and chest, and although the disease had made alarming inroads upon my health, Dr. Ayer's success has been so complete in my case that I take pleasure in assuring those who may be thus afflicted and yet be as skeptical as I was at first, that I am perfectly satisfied that Dr. Ayer thoroughly understands the nature and proper treatment of such cases. I feel very grateful for the benefit I have received at his institute, and add that it has been thronged with patients whenever I have been there, and I have never heard one dissenting voice to the opinion that the doctor is justly deserving the celebrity he has attained for curing Throat and Chest Affections.

E. W. TUCKER,

*No. 148 State street, Chicago.

Special Deputy Circuit Court. Jy26-1t

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following table shows the state of the weather for the week ending July 25th, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner of Canal street:

[illegible table]

Resolutions by the Typographical Union on the Decease of Major Medill.

The Typographical Union No. 16 met last night at their Hall and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom called unto Himself, from the Battlefields of the Potomac, Major W. H. Medill, one of the bravest and most honored officers; and Whereas, The said Major W. H. Medill, before the breaking out of this wicked rebellion, was a fellow craftsman and member of this organization, respected for his manly worth, integrity and skill, loved for his pure, disinterested patriotism and great moral worth; and since his connection with the armed defenders of the Union—honored for his bravery alike by us and other loyal citizens: and though our hearts are full of sorrow, we deem it a duty we owe the departed hero to publicly express our sympathy to his relatives, friends and brother soldiers, in common with all in mourning the loss of kingdom-like achievements gives such glorious promise for the future. Therefore, as a further tribute of respect, be it

Resolved, That to his bereaved and sorrowing parents, brothers, sisters, and other loved ones, we would, in this their time of mourning, tender our sympathies, and assure them that if their sorrow is deeper it cannot be more heartfelt and sincere than ours. That though his place on earth is for ever vacant, his memory will be kept green in the hearts of his brother craftsmen of Chicago.

Resolved, That in the death of Major W. H. Medill, the Chicago Union has lost one of its most valued members—a printer, patriot, friend, and Union man.

Resolved, While with the 8th Illinois Cavalry we lament the loss of Major Medill and other of their brave comrades, so many of whom have "fallen with their faces to heaven, their feet to the foe," we would send to them words of cheer and consolation; and if, in the providence of God, further sacrifices are demanded from their shattered ranks, let the remembrance of past heroic deeds of them and their gallant leader gone, fire their hearts anew and nerve their strong arms to fresh deeds of daring to avenge their losses and make secure forever the salvation of the Republic; and if any of them should fall, may they have the pleasure that attended the last hours of our friend, of knowing that victory, to them as it was to him, is their reward, and that death is but promotion to the army of sainted patriots.

Resolved, That this Union continue to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Be it further Resolved, That Capt. J. Hynes, one of the several honorary members of this Union now connected with the 8th Illinois cavalry, on his return to the regiment be authorized to convey these resolutions to them, and to assure them that we as citizens sympathize with them in their sorrows and glory in their victories.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of the deceased, and also that they be published in the Chicago papers.

A CARD.

To all Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, Rooms 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. The extraordinary success which has attended his practice in this city has enabled him to refer to the best and most responsible parties in Chicago. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis or Consumption, should make early application. The patient at a distance, who cannot come to the city to remain here for treatment, can, after an examination, return home and pursue the course of treatment with success. Where it is impossible for the party to come personally to the city, he should write as many of his symptoms as possible, and give such description as will afford a correct idea of the case. A list of questions will be furnished upon application. jy26-4t

☞ Parties desiring Electrical apparatus for medical purposes, would do well to call at Dr. Hayes' Institute, 96 State street, and examine Dr. Young's new and elaborate Electrical apparatus, and Electro-Thermal Bath. For therapeutic power in the treatment of diseases, it is said to be superior to any in use. jy26-6t

LIVINGSTON REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets—Rev. N. D. Williams, Pastor. Services to-day at 10½ a. m. and 7.45 p. m. A cordial welcome extended to all.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. C. Jackson, Pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

☞ The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of cabinet Photographs, for sale by McNally & Co.

FOR SUPERIOR CITY AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The splendid side-wheel steamer Planet, Captain Chamberlin, will leave Goodrich's Dock first above Rush street bridge, for above ports, on Tuesday, July 28, at 8 o'clock. The Planet will call at Grand Portage, giving passengers an opportunity of witnessing the annual Indian payment. jy26-4t

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph Street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. jy7-4w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skilin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. jy10-4w

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

The list of approved forms of Pension, Back Pay and Bounty Blanks are kept on hand at the TRIBUNE office, and sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of the price, at 75 cents per quire.

Application for Transfer of Pension.
" of Widow for Payment of Pension.
" of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
" for Horse and Equipments.
Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
" of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Father's Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Mother's Application for Pension.
Officer's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldiers' Pay.
Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, Arrears, &c.
Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money (Act of March 3, 1863.)
Surgeon's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Widow's Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Also all kinds of Law and Military Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, &c. Address,
TRIBUNE CO, 51 Clark street.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, UNION PARK.—This church, which has been closed for several weeks, for enlargements and repairs, will positively be re-opened with appropriate services on a week from today, August 2d. Sunday School will meet at the church to-day at 9 o'clock.

A SERMON will be preached this evening, July 26th, at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Jackson street and Third avenue, by the pastor, W. W. Harsha, on the death of George N. Willeris, who departed this life July 19th, at St. Paul, Minnesota, aged 27 years. Services to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock. Friends of the deceased are requested to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Oak street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, (North Division.) Hours of service, 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Rev. S. Russell Jones will again officiate in this church to-day at morning service.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS meets at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, (room 12 Methodist Church Block,) at 2 o'clock p. m. every Sabbath. Strangers are particularly invited. All are welcome.

PREACHING IN FRENCH.—By Rev Jas. E. Bourassa, to-day, at 4 o'clock, p. m., in the chapel on Des Plaines street, between Lake and Randolph streets.

ST. ANSGARIUS' PROT. EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets.—Divine service, 10½ a. m., (night service omitted for the present). E. B. Tuttle, Rector.

REV. DR. ALLEN, of Cincinnati, is expected to preach in the 2d Presbyterian Church this morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.—The usual Sunday services will be held by the Rector, Rev. E. W. Hager, to-day at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. This free Church is situated on Wabash avenue, near the corner of Randolph street. All are respectfully invited.

WEST INDIANA ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Services will be held at 10½ a. m., by Rev. Mr. Couch.

Dr. O. H. Tiffany will lecture in the same Church on Wednesday evening next at 7½ o'clock. Subject, Grecian Democracy contrasted with American Democracy of our day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25, 1863.

The market for gold continues quiet, and the brokers are buying sparingly at 125. Silver is dull at 118 for small and 117@118 for large pieces.

In New York gold opened at 125¾, and closed at 126. There was no second board to-day.

Eastern Exchange continues scarce and firm at ⅛ per cent. premium buying, and ¼ per cent. selling. One or two institutions propose to sell Exchange to their customers at less figures, but the public have to pay ¼ per cent.

Business is generally very dull, and money is easy at the usual rates of discount. The rich returns of the Colorado gold mines are attracting considerable attention and stimulating inquiry as to the safety of investments in their increasing business. In the interest attaching to the copper and lead enterprises nearer home the production of gold has excited but little notice of late; but we find several new companies being organized this season, and some already at work. Certainly the returns of the last two years, and so far of this year also, afford tempting data for [illegible]; the statistics of the Philadelphia Mint showing the coinage for Colorado Territory to have been $8,000,000 in 1861 and $12,000,000 in 1862, while the estimates for the present year, based on the yield already made, promise a product of not less than $25,000,000 or $30,000,000.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, from July 16th to 23d, for two years past, were as follows:

	1863.	1862.		
Freights	$29,413 49	$19,899 15	$9,514 34	Dec.
Passengers	6,317 97	8,190 97	1,872 00	Inc.
Mails, &c.	1,250 00	1,300 00	50 00	Inc.
	$36,980 46	$29,389 12	$7,591 34	Dec

At Louisville on the 23d Eastern exchange was selling at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. premium. Gold was selling at 125@126. Kentucky Notes were 1 per cent. premium.

At St. Louis on the 24th, New York exchange was scarce. The Missouri *Democrat* says:

New York exchange was scarce, and treasury notes were shipped East by bankers to draw against their customers. The rate charged by leading houses was $1 50 ⅌ thousand premium (the cost of sending the funds by express) to their regular customers, and $1 75 to $2 00 ⅌ thousand to outsiders.

At Cincinnati on the 24th, orders on Washington were in good demand at ⅛@¼ dis; vouchers, 1¼@2 dis; and certificates, ¾@1 dis. Exchange was in good demand at par@⅛ prem. Money was easy at 6@8 per cent.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The earnings of the Chicago and Alton R. R. for the week ending July 21, were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	14,134 31	8,[illegible]
Freight	7,914 29	15,049 05
Sundries	1,136 24	947 61
Total	23,184 47	24,[illegible]
Increase 1863	[illegible]	

THE "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LASALLE," ILL.—The LaSalle *Press* says:

"The First National Bank of LaSalle, capital $50,000, was organized on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by the election of six directors, viz: Messrs. George F. Butler, E. Byrne, E. T. Adams, W. H. Woodley, John T. Pope and David Beaver. Geo. F. Butler was elected President, and E. T. Hennen Cashier. The bank will go into operation on the first of September next. [illegible]

are glad to chronicle the establishment of one of the new National Banks in our city."

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.—The statement of the Rhode Island banks, made up to the 6th inst., is as follows:

	Providence.	Out of Providence.	Total.
Capital	$15,761,680	$5,150,150	$20,[illegible]
Circulation	1,145,540	3,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Deposits	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Due Banks	1,414,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	22,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	29,[illegible]
Specie	327,777	161,[illegible]	489,[illegible]
Bank notes	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Due by Banks	1,180,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]

As compared with the statement of June 29 the results are as follows:

	Providence.	Out of Providence.
Capital	$[illegible] inc.	$17,[illegible] inc.
Circulation	[illegible] inc.	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible] dec.	[illegible]
Due banks	[illegible] dec.	[illegible] dec.
Loans	[illegible] dec.	[illegible] inc
Specie	11,[illegible] dec.	[illegible] dec.
Bank notes	[illegible] inc.	[illegible] inc.
Due by banks	134,907.17 inc.	12,[illegible] dec

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The aggregates of the Philadelphia banks, at the last weekly statement, made up yesterday, show the following changes as compared with last week:

Decrease of loans	$[illegible]
Increase of specie	1,999
Increase of deposits	[illegible]
Increase of circulation	24,743
Increase of United States notes	[illegible]

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Annexed is the latest statement of the Bank of England:

An account, pursuant to 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for week ending Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,614,000	Gov't debt	£11,015,100
		Other sec'rt's	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,964,000
		Silver bullion	
	£28,614,000		£28,614,000

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Gov't securities (including dead weight annuity)	£11,046,380
Rest	3,244,276		
Pub deposits (incl. exch'r savings bks, com'rs of national debt, and dividend account)	5,382,834	Other securities	2[illegible]
Other depos's	18,505,718	Notes	7,358,190
Seven day and other bills	657,586	Gold and silver coin	880,969
	£42,[illegible]		£43,[illegible]

This statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits		£4,702,539
Other deposits	£3,330,979	
Notes in circulation	200,722	
Rest	43,337	

On the other side of the account:

Government securities		3,391
Other securities		1,838,346
Coin and bullion		305,[illegible]
Notes unemployed		496,[illegible]

The following table will show the imports and exports of gold and silver into London, during the first six months of the present year, compared with the same period in 1862:

Imports.	1862.	1863.
Gold	£8,094,418	£10,612,321
Silver	4,583,003	5,168,484
Total	£12,677,421	£15,780,805
Exports.		
Gold	£7,676,462	£8,551,201
Silver	5,[illegible]	5,132,355
Total	£12,564,751	£13,684,556

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, July 25, 1863.

STOCKS—Irregular, but generally better.

N. Y. C.	124¾	I. C. scrip	117¾
Erie	101¼	C. & P.	95
Reading	109¾	M. & P. du C.	64¾
M. C.	114	A. & T. H.	51¾
M. S.	85¾	G. & C.	[illegible]
M. S. g'd	114	C. & R. I.	103¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks steady.

—No second board of stocks. Sales of gold at public board at 126¼.

U. S. 6s '81, c. 106¼ | 7-30s 106½@106¾

MONEY—Continues easy at 6 per cent for call loans.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 138¼@139 for first class bills.

American gold firm, in consequence of light exports to-day—opening at 127⅜ closing steady at 127¾@127¾. Total exports of specie to-day $1,616,998.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Brly, bu.
Canal		709	19763	4814		
G & C U R R	150	3090	3571	4848	188	
R I R R	100	1400	7800	500		
Ill C R R	410	1750	7000	600		350
C B & Q R R	700	2568	17074	1146	415	1146
N W R R	519	2100		1280		
A & St L R R	270	2460	8960			
Total	2179	14973	54167	12848	603	1496

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Wool, lbs.	Beef C'tle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High-wines, brls.
G & C U R R		300		588	1599	
R I R R		640		344		
Ill C R R		500		144		300
C B & Q R R		2054	1698	286	6783	
N W R R		20	4900	44	19130	
A & St L R R		288		156	9484	
Total		3136	6198	1512	36919	300

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barly, bu.
Buffalo	650	11600	265425			
Oswego			14600			
Port Sarnia	751					
Ogdensburgh	275		7350			
Kingston			30000			
Goderich	1967					
Collingwood			6600			
Other ports			800			
Total	3583	11600	314875			

The receipts during the past 24 hours were very light, including only 2,179 brls flour, 14,973 bu wheat, 54,167 bu corn, 12,848 bu oats, 603 bu rye, and 1,496 bu barley. The shipments by Lake during the same period were 3,583 brls flour, 11,000 bu wheat, and 314,675 bu corn.

The leading markets to-day were dull and dragging, and prices had a downward tendency. The demand by shippers is light, and there is an unusually limited speculative inquiry.

The Wheat market ruled heavy and declined 1c per bushel, with very light sales at $1.09@1.09 for new No. 1 Red Winter; 99c for new No. 2 Red Winter; 80c for old Rejected Winter; $1.00 for No. 1 Spring; 88@90c for No. 2 Spring; and 70@71c for Rejected Spring.

Corn was less active and without material change in prices—opening at 47½c for Mixed, and closing at 47¼@47½c. Canal Corn was sold at 49¼c afloat and 49¼c f. o. b. Rejected Corn was very dull, and was sold at 45@46c—buyers generally offering only 45c.

Oats were in good request and prices advanced ½c per bushel—with sales of No 1 at 58@58½c, and Rejected at 49c in store. Rye was steady at 65c. Barley was dull, with light sales of good new at 81c. Highwines were dull and neglected.

The Provision market is inactive but firm—the supply being less than the demand. Mess Pork is in demand at $12 00@12.50—holders asking $12.75 @13.00. Bulk Meats are firm, with sales of Shoulders at 3¾c loose and Sides at 4½c in boxes. Bacon sides, loose, were sold at 4½c, and sugar-cured and canvassed Hams at 10c. Lard is quiet and nominal.

Timothy Seed is in good request and firm at $2.00—at which price we note sales to-day of 1,000 bushels.

Freights were dull and heavy, with only three engagements, at 3¼c for oats to Buffalo, and 7c for corn to Oswego.

There was a liberal supply of Beef Cattle in the yards to-day—mostly of inferior quality. As there was only a moderate inquiry by the Army Contractors, and the supply was much greater than the demand, the market was generally dull—closing weak at a decline of 10@15c.

Live Hogs were quiet at yesterday's closing prices, with sales at $4.20@4.37½—mostly at $4.30.

P. S. LATER.—The Scotia from Liverpool 18th, was telegraphed this afternoon, reporting an advance of 1@2d on wheat, and 3d on corn. Dispatches from New York report a firmer feeling in wheat, and an improvement of 1@2c on corn. On the street here there was considerable excitement among speculators, and corn advanced ½@1½c—holders generally asking 48½c.

The Crops in Monroe County, Ill.

WATERLOO, Monroe Co., Ill., July 22, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There seems to have been more rain in this section than in St. Clair, Madison, or Clinton counties, and its benefits are prominent. The wheat crop, which will give fully an average yield, if not even above it, is now all harvested and secured. The oats, which, in the before mentioned counties, was an almost entire failure, are usually good, and are also secured. The corn looks finely, but is suffering for rain.

The Production of Coal in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that up to July 9th there have been 1,682,383 tons of coal transported, this year, upon the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, against 1,124,941 tons for the same period last year. By the Schuylkill Navigation Company, there have been transported in the same time 283,396 tons against 377,937 tons for the same period last year. The coal produced thus far, this season, exceeds that of last year for the same period by 313,480 tons.

The Crops in Henry Co., Ill.

[From the Kewanee Dial, 24th.]

Farmers are everywhere in the midst of the wheat harvest. Most of the fields are rather green for cutting, but the ravages of the chinch bug are such as to admonish all to hasten the work as much as possible. Few if any fields have escaped, and many, we understand, are so badly used up that they are not thought to be worth cutting. Mr. John Rule informs us that the bug has been very destructive in the vicinity of Elmira, Stark Co., and the pest is more or less prevalent over a wide stretch of country. They are so thick along the edges of some fields as fairly to darken the ground, going over a wheat field in a few moments after the reaper has disturbed them.

But for the bugs, the crop would have been very fine. As it is, some good judges think there will be an average crop, and it will be better than average in quality.

The copious showers of Sunday night, with their grand thunder and lightning accompaniment, have done the corn a world of good. It has shot up famously since. Some fields are rather backward, but the stand is generally good, and a fair if not more than average crop may be anticipated.

Oats are being harvested, and the yield is good—better, we should say, than average.

Milwaukee Wheat Market.

The *Sentinel* of this morning says:—Wheat is lower this morning, the effect of the unfavorable advices from New York by Thursday night's dispatches. The market opened with a very strong [illegible] [illegible]

the demand was limited at this price. No 2 Spring was neglected. A small quantity was sold in the morning at 94c in Smith's, and [illegible] No 1 Chase [illegible] declined nominally 1c, 90c being the best offer for that quality during the Board. Rejected in Smith's Second ready sale at 80c, after the market for other qualities had developed itself. The sales reported of all grades amounted to about 20,000 bushels.

Freights were very dull. The bark Newsboy was chartered at 4½c for wheat to Buffalo, and the propeller Magnet at 4c for flour to Montreal, the latter payable in Canadian currency. These were the only engagements reported.

The Frost in Indiana.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The frost last week appears to have done a vast deal of mischief. We hear that the corn, far advanced as it is, has been ruined in many places, and damaged in all, between this city and the upper Wabash. In Hendricks county we hear of one field of seventy acres, in which the stalks were four to six feet high, where it was actually frozen to death, not a hill showing a green or healthy blade. This, though probably a worse case than the average, indicates a severity which, at the mildest, cannot have failed to cut down the crops in all the affected region seriously. Potatoes, especially sweet potatoes and melons, are badly and widely injured, and the co-operation of the drouth, which has prevailed in the central portion of the State for nearly a month now, will undoubtedly leave us but a trifling yield of either. We have seen no estimate as yet of the extent of frozen territory or the injury inflicted.

The Crops in New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 23d.]

The agricultural prospects in the vicinity of New York have undergone a great change since the commencement of July. Copious rains have fallen, to the serious detriment of all late hay fields, and very little rye has been housed in good order. But while these crops have suffered, some others have gained wonderfully. The aftermath is coming on at a rate that promises to make up the deficiency of the first crop. Corn is growing rapidly, is of good color, and looks quite promising wherever it got a fair start before the drouth. These remarks apply not only to the vicinity of New York city, but to all the State and adjoining States.

Wool in Milwaukee.

The wool market was very dull, and the principal dealers not disposed to pay more than 55c for the best quality of fleece. A considerable quantity could now be bought of second hands here at 60c.

St. Louis Markets—July 24.

The flour market moved slowly with a tendency in favor of buyers. Reported sales of 1,600 brls at $4.25@4.40 for super, and $4.92@5 per brl for city and country single extra. An increased supply of wheat caused a slow market, but prices were maintained, with sales of 9,500 sks at 80c to $1.15 per bushel for inferior to choice fall. Corn continued firm, with sales at full prices; but the supply being larger buyers generally stood off for lower prices. A small business was transacted to-day in oats at advanced prices, including sales of 1,100 sacks at 73c to 80c. After 'Change yesterday the market was pretty well cleared of lots in store at 76@80c. A couple of small lots of rye were sold at 53@54c per bushel. Country bacon clear sides were sold at 3c ⅌ lb. Whisky was firm, with sales of two large lots at 41c, and a small lot at 42c ⅌ gallon. Hay was firm, with sales of 297 bales new at $1.30, and 336 do old and new at $1.12½ per 100 lbs.

Lake Freights at Detroit—July 24.

Nothing doing in grain freights, and the rates on staves and lumber tend downward in consequence of the general drooping condition elsewhere. The present rates on staves to Buffalo are $8.00 for W. I., $9.00 for hhds., and $11.00 for pipes.

Detroit Grain Market—July 24.

Received, 683 bu wheat; 25 bu oats. At the Board this morning, the phenomenon of a wheat transaction was witnessed, five cars No. 2 white selling at $1.15, a decline in this grade of 34@35c since the battle of Gettysburg. Even at this great decline there is only a very moderate disposition to invest, it being an open question whether the bottom has been reached. For No 1 white, $1.30 was offered and $1.35 asked. For three cars No 1 red, $1.01 was offered, and an indefinite amount of this grade could doubtless be placed at same figure.

In corn the supply and demand are both moderate, and the business is unimportant. Nominal rate 58@55. Oats are steady, with rather more inquiry, five cars selling on 'Change at 55c.

Allegheny Live Stock Market—July 23.

We have often heard of a "state" of destitution, and we have come to the conclusion that at least one half of the cattle offered this week, came from that "State"—where, it is said, grass-hoppers and chiggers are the only article of food to fatten cattle on. There were some good lots on sale, and these sold readily at fair prices, though not up to last week's quotations. Large quantities of inferior cattle when forced on the market, as was the case this week, always injures the sale of good stock by filling up the yards, and causing buyers to believe that there are many more cattle on sale than there really are.

Government buyers bought only some 300 head, and at very low prices, 4 cents, buying the ruling figure for steers averaging 1000 to 1200 pounds, and it was extremely difficult to force this grade of cattle above that figure. It is not probable that even this price can be obtained much longer. We believe, as we have repeatedly stated, that cattle must come back to last fall's prices.

The next contract for cattle will be taken at much lower figures than those which have preceded it, and as these Government contracts have governed the market since the war began, so they will continue to do so long as the war lasts. The price these contractors are now paying for this grade of cattle is a high one—a price that producers of cattle should not complain of.

There was a very limited demand for stock cattle, and with a large number forced upon the market, sales could only be effected at very low figures.

The following are the current quotations for the different grades of cattle:

[illegible table]

New York Wool Market—July 23.

Our market for this staple has ruled very quiet during the week, owing partly to the indisposition to operate extensively, occasioned by the daily, if not hourly, violent fluctuations in gold and exchange. The supply, besides, is by no means large; indeed the arrivals from the interior continue very limited. It would appear that the farmers are in a quandary [illegible] to part with their wool [illegible] rates, while many of the wool producers hesitate, and only purchase according to their most urgent wants. [illegible] to make a concession according to the decline in [illegible] which regulates the price of most commodities. Wool-growers, however, know that all the wool in the country will be wanted at extreme rates, whether gold is high or low, and hence the indisposition to sell unless at full former rates. We note small sales of Canadian fleece at 63c; do pulled 42½c; domestic fleece at ⅌ 60c; winter pulled at 67@73 and super at 55c.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—23d.

There has been some little activity manifested in crude to-day, though the transactions were almost entirely of a local character, the demand being confined principally to the wants of our refiners. There are several orders here from the East, but the rates are entirely too high to admit of shipments, and shippers have virtually withdrawn from the market. We note sales of 134 brls heavy at 25c, packages returned; 2c brls good green oil at 25c, and 125 do do at 27c, packages included; and some 150 brls in tank were sold on Wednesday at 21c. From the above sales it will be seen the rates range from 21 to 28c, packages returned, and 25@27c, packages included. Refined, free, is steady with a sale of 70 brls prime white at 51½c. There is nothing doing in bonded, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

The Wool Market—Detroit July 24.

Detroit is fully maintaining its reputation as the poorest wool market in the State. Our buyers profess to offer only 50@55c, and assure us that they have secured choice clips at that price within a day or two. In other parts of the State no new feature has been developed. The range in the localities where the choice wools abound is steady at 60@65c, at which there is fall as good a disposition to buy as to sell. A correspondent at Jackson says: Very little wool offering here—only two small loads in to-day. Buyers are offering 60@65c.

Ocean Freights at New York—July 23.

Freights are dull and easer for grain. To Liverpool the engagements are: 80,000 bu. Wheat at 7½d in bags, an extreme rate and above the market now; 24,000 do corn at 6¾@7d in bulk and bags. The charters are: A Norwegian bark with 20,500 bu grain to Cork and a market, at 8s 10½d; a British vessel with 16,000 bu do at 7s if to Cork and a market, or 6s 6d if to a direct Irish port; a British brig with 16,000 bu grain to Belfast, at 6s 9d, and a British brig with 1,000 quarters grain, to a direct Irish port, at 6s 4½d ⅌ quarter.

Louisville Provision Market—July 24.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $12 00@12 50. Bulk meats dull and nominal at 3¼@4½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon is selling in small lots to the trade at 4¾c for shoulders and 5¾c for clear sides. Hams meet with a steady market at 8@9c for plain, and 9½@13c for common to fancy brands, if canvassed. There is no inquiry for lard and no disposition on the part of holders to sell at the nominal rates, which are from 7c to 8¾c, according to quality.

New York Hide Market—July 23.

The Market for dry hides in the early part of the week was quite unsettled, and business was at a stand still, in consequence of the riotous disturbance that prevailed; in prices there was no particular change to note. Toward the close, however, a moderate business was done, and holders were compelled to reduce their quotations about 1c ⅌ lb in order to effect sales, this depression being principally caused by the heaviness in gold and exchange during the week. In wet salted hides there was but little done and the market ruled dull, and in the absence of sales of importance prices were entirely nominal. The total stock of skins on hand is about 332,000, against 336,000 same time last year.

Cleveland Grain Market—July 24.

Received, 2,000 bu wheat, 350 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats, 400 bu rye. Wheat—Sales yesterday afternoon, 2,000 red f. o. b. at $1.06. Market opened very quiet to-day, with but little demand. The only sale to-day was one car on track at $1.04. No price was agreed on for round lots, buyers offering $1.00, which sellers would not accept.

Corn—Sales one car ears on track at 57c, one car shelled at same, and one car prime yellow on track at 60½c.

Oats—Are 1c lower, and in better receipt. Sales 3 cars on track at 62c, and one car delivered on the C. & P. track at 63c.

Rye—Nominal at 80c.

Philadelphia Provision Market—23d.

There is very little doing, and prices unchanged. We quote mess pork at $14.00@14.50 ⅌ brls. Bacon hams are in demand at 12@13c ⅌ lb for fancy. A sale of 50 tierces lard is reported at 10½c ⅌ pound.

Cincinnati Hay Market—July 24.

The demand is good, fully up to the supply, and the market rules firm at $11.00@12.00 for prime Timothy in bales on arrival, and $[illegible]@14.00 from store.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25, 1863.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to its storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid "or the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

FREIGHTS—Dull and heavy. The engagements were as follows:—To BUFFALO:—Schr. A. H. Morse, with oats, at 3¼. To OSWEGO:—Schrs. Willard Johnson and Gerrit Smith, with corn at 7c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,179 brls; shipped by Lake, 3,583 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales—50 brls "Hesperia" at $5.25; 100 brls "Eureka" at $4.00; 200 "[illegible]" winter extras at $5.75; 80 brls spring super at $3.50; 200 brls "[illegible]" on p. t.

BRAN—20 tons Bran in bulk on track at $10.00; 10 tons do at $10.00.

WHEAT—Received, 14,973 bu; shipped, 11,600 bu. Market dull and about 1c lower. WINTER—3000 bu No 1 Red Winter in store at $1.09; 1000 bu do at $1.09; 1600 bu new No 2 Red Winter in store at 99c. SPRING—5000 bu new No 1 Spring (in C.) W.) at $1.00; 1000 bu do (in Fulton elevator) at $1.00; 1600 bu do (in North side houses) at 99c; [illegible] bu No 2 Spring (in W. and C.) at 88c; 5000 bu do (in F. & T.) at 90c; [illegible] bu do (in M. W. and C. W's) at 88c.

CORN—Received, 54,167 bu; shipped, 314,675 bu. Market less active and without material change. [illegible]

ed Corn in store at 45c; 2800 bu do at 45½c; 1200 bu do at 45¾c; 1600 bu do at 46c. Market advanced ½c per bushel.

OATS—Received, 12,848 bu. Sales—11,000 bu No 1 in store at 58c; 5000 bu do at 58½c.

By Sample—400 bus at 57½c delivered.

RYE—Received, 603 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 2,000 bu No. 1 in store at 65c; 45 bu Rejected Rye in store at 49c. *By Sample*—400 bu good at 64c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,496 bu. Market dull. Sales: 120 bags new crop at 81c on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 88@90c ⅌ gal.

BAGGING—1,600 Bagging at 25c; 2,500 Lewiston grain bags at 35c.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm. Sales: 20 firkins choice at 14c; 5 firkins good at 13½c.

BEANS—40 bushels good White Mixed at $2.00.

BROOM CORN—Quiet, with but a limited demand at $120@140.00 for fair to prime brush. Sales: 3 tons choice at $145.00; 1,000 lbs medium at $100 00.

CHEESE—Nominal at 10c for Western Reserve and 11c for Hamburgh.

COFFEES—Are quiet and a shade easier. We quote Rio 33@34½c.

FRUITS—DRIED APPLES are in good demand and firm. Sales: 60 brls New York Apples at 6¾c; 10 brls Ohio Apples at 6¾c.

FISH—Are in light supply and firm. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish	$5.12½@5.37½
No. 2 "	4.75 @5.00
No. 1 Trout	4.75 @5.00

HIDES—Quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Dry Flint	15½@17
Dry Salted	15 @14
Green Salted	8½@[illegible]
Green Country	7 @7½

HIGHWINES—Dull and entirely nominal at 41c.

LUMBER—Cargoes are in good demand and firm at $11.50@12.50 for common; $13.00@14.00 for medium, and $14.50@15.00 for good to extra. We give the following yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$35.00@38.00
Second Clear, "	34.00@36.00
Third Clear, "	31.00@33.00
Stock Boards, "	18.00@20.00
Box or Select Boards	18.00@20.00
Common Boards, dry	13.00@14.00
" " green	12.00@13.00
Cull Boards	10.00@[illegible]
Fencing	13.00@15.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	31.00@32.00
Second Clear do do	30.00@31.00
Common do do	21.00@[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	21.00@[illegible]
Second Clear	17.00@[illegible]
Common do	15.00@16.00
Long Joists	20.00@30.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	3.50@ 4.00
do do No. 1	2.50@[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	2.50@[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	3.00@3.62½
do do No. 1	2.00@ 2.25
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	2.00@ 3.00
Posts, ⅌ 100	10.00@12.00
Pickets	16.00@20.00

OILS—Sales—100 brls Smedley, P & Co's July strained "A. A. A." Lard Oil at 75c; 50 brls "A. A." do at 76c. Kerosene is quiet at 50@55c.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet. Sales—1,500 tcs Bulk Shoulders, loose, at 3¾c; 25 bxs Bulk Sides at 4½c; 25 bxs do at 4¾c; 20,000 lbs Bacon Sides, loose, at 4½c; 4,000 lbs sugar cured and canvassed Bacon Hams, at 10c. MESS PORK is firm at $12.00@12.50. LARD quiet and nominal at 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Are in better request and firm. Hard refined advanced ½c. We quote:

New Orleans	11¼@13¼
Cuba	11¾@12¼
Hard refined	15½@16

SYRUPS—Are steady at previous rates. We quote:

Belcher's	60@63
New York Sugar House	56@61
N. Y. Syrups	56@73
Golden Syrup	55@58
Sorghum	38@45
Do. refined	50@55
New Orleans	58@60

SALT—Domestic quiet. Sales:—3,000 brls Saginaw Fine afloat on p. t.; 540 brls do at $2.10 delivered.

SEEDS—1,000 bushels prime Timothy Seed at $2.00.

SOAPS—Are in good demand and steady. We quote:

Babbitt's	9¾@10
Oakley's	8 @ 8¾
Austrian	8 @ 8¾
Extra	6¾@ 7¾
Common Bar	5¾@ 7¾
Emery's	7¾@ 8

TALLOW—12 brls city at 9c.

TEAS—Are firm and without material change.

WOOL—Quiet and nominal at 50@60c—the latter figure for full blood.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 23, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending July 25	5,562	12,802
Week ending July 18	2,737	11,697
Week ending July 11	3,494	9,321
Week ending July 4	2,637	10,930
Week ending June 27	7,297	13,519
Week ending June 20	6,500	18,480
Week ending June 13	4,140	14,497
Week ending June 6	5,910	13,808
Week ending May 30	5,384	17,374
Week ending May 16	7,329	8,783
Week ending May 9	6,983	14,437
Week ending May 2	6,065	13,823

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ⅌ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	40	30 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	30 "

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars of 210 feet	73	53 "
Michigan Central, small cars	65	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 294 feet	77	53 "

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 294 feet	83	50 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	66	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 5,562 head. This is 1,865 more than last week, and 2,000 more than the corresponding week of last year.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

Thursday, July 23.—Notwithstanding that the farmers are busy in the harvest fields, there was a liberal supply of Beef Cattle in the yards this morning; but in point of quality they were very mixed. Some lots were of the poorest possible quality, while again there were a few droves of very extra bullocks, some of which the owners, not willing to accept the terms of shippers, will run through to New York on their own account. Taken all through, the quality was not fully up to the average. The improvement in this week's New York market gave an impetus to the shippers, who "came up" on last week's prices fully ¼c, but the drovers didn't see it. For the common grades there was a good inquiry by army contractors and speculators, and prices on these grades advanced some 10c ⅌ 100 lbs. Good shipping steers sold freely at from $4 20@4.80—the latter figure being paid for one premium drove—while the range on other grades was from $2 37½@4.00, most of them selling at $3.00@3.50.

On Friday morning there was a still further large arrival—mostly common grades—cows, stags, rough steers and bulls; but there was less inquiry by speculators and the Government men, and consequently the advance gained on these grades on Thursday was entirely lost. There was an active demand for shipping beeves, but as the supply was light, the volume of transactions was very limited. From the number of scallawags in the yard, it is evident that prices will go lower.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Saturday Evening, July 25.—There was a heavy run of cattle on the Burlington and Alton Roads, this morning—mostly poor grades—which, added to the number left over from yesterday, argued a poor prospect for the drovers. The army contractors held off and bought very sparingly—only when they had "a good thing"—and the speculators were compelled to do the same. Towards noon, the market was heavy and dragging, and sales were made at a concession of at least 10@15c on the figures obtained in the morning. Taken all through, we don't consider this week as good as last, as the great bulk of the cattle have not realized as much, although there was an advance of at least ¼c on extra grades; but as there were very few of these on sale, the advance was not noticed in the general market. We give closing quotations as follows:

Premium	$4.50@4.80
Extra shipping	3.75@4.25
Good	3.00@3.50
Common to medium	2.37½@2.62½

DROVE NOTES.

We give the following sales during the week. Some lots were sold by the head on an estimated weight. Sometimes this is given rather high, but those sold by actual weight will justify our quotations:

Merritt sold Huffman 50 head, averaging 970 lbs, at $3.25.

Adams sold Hastings 70 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $3.00.

Gregory sold Rankin 31 head, averaging 1,225 lbs, at $4.25.

Adams sold Huffman & Co. 40 head, averaging 1,0[illegible] lbs, at $3.30; 27 head, estimated at 1,000 lbs, at $3.00.

Hastings & Co. bought 272 head (in lots) at prices ranging from $3.00@3.60.

C. F. Loomis & Co. sold Walzell 17 of Powers rough steers, averaging 841 lbs, at $2.75.

C. F. Loomis & Co. sold Morris, Walzell & Rinneman 59 of Sherman & Co.'s Iowa steers, averaging 1,420 lbs, at $3.62½.

Pike sold Martin 38 head common steers, averaging 864 lbs, at $2.75.

Coates sold Barmon 17 head rough steers and cows, averaging 840 lbs, at $2.37½.

Buttenham sold Sherwood 20 head medium steers, averaging 995 lbs, at $3.00.

Murphy & Bushee sold Morris & Co. 52 fair Iowa oxen, at $30.00 per head.

Hawley sold Morris & Co. 32 cows, at $24.50 per head.

Morris & Co. bought 34 cows for $500.00.

Howard sold Jack Davidson 40 choice Knox county steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $58.00 per head.

Templeton sold Danbe 45 head fair steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $3.25.

St John sold Albee 23 head premium State steers, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $4.80.

Lester sold Moore 20 head, averaging 884 lbs, at $2.50.

Parker sold Morris & Co. 41 head, a rough lot, at $2.55.

Hall sold McCagg & Rankin 53 head very good shipping beeves, averaging 1,342 lbs, at $3.85.

Roach sold Dave Walzell 19 head, averaging 1,122 lbs, at $3.30.

Bowe sold Morris & Co. 22 head, averaging 917 lbs, at $2.80.

Shafman sold Morris & Co. 30 head, averaging 980 lbs, at $3.40.

Hicks sold Morris & Co. 38 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $3.00.

Adams sold McPherson 11 head, averaging 1,075 lbs, at $4.00.

Gregory sold Morris 16 head, averaging 1,068 lbs, at $3.00.

Fuller sold Gibbs 10 fat cows, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $4.00.

Frye sold Redfield 26 head prime Iowa steers, averaging 1,210 lbs, at $4.35; 10 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $4.00.

Jake Frye sold Crumb & Co. 33 head, averaging 1,120 lbs, at $3.50; 40 head, averaging 1,500 lbs, at $3.15; 9 head, averaging 9[illegible] lbs, at $2.75.

Lanier sold Chapman & Co. 40 head, averaging 1,085 lbs, at $3.10.

Wood & Simmonds sold 112 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $3.20.

Boone sold Rosenthal 25 head extra Sangamon county steers, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $4.62½.

Leedham sold Hazlewood 24 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $4.00.

Marks sold Huffman 11 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $3.00.

Hyman sold Huffman 18 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $3.25.

Case sold Hazlewood 28 head good Iowa steers, averaging 1,119 lbs, at $4.00.

Thorne sold Morris, Rinneman & Co. 36 head extra shipping steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $[illegible] ⅌ head.

Morris & Co. sold Huffman 67 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $3.25; 33 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $3.15; 18 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $2.90.

THE HOG MARKET.

The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 12,802. This is 1,105 more than last week, and 2,981 more than the corresponding week of last year.

[illegible]

under an active inquiry an advance of 10@15c was obtained; but towards the close, the supply was much heavier, and owing to a decline in New York, there was less inquiry, and the market closed quiet—the advance gained at the opening being lost.

We quote:

Choice heavy	$4.40@4.50
Heavy	4.20@4.30
Medium	4.00@4.10

SHEEP—Are dull and nominal at $2.25@2.75. We hear of no sales worthy of mention.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 25.—FLOUR—Less active—closes scarcely so firm; prices without decided change; $4.80@4.40 for extra spring, and $5.65@5.75 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.

WHISKY—More active at 45@45½c for good and prime parcels.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair request for export at a shade better prices, while common and inferior descriptions are dull and heavy at $1.08@1.17 for Chicago spring; $1.12@1.21 for Milwaukee club; $1.28@1.35 for amber Iowa; $1.37 for choice amber Green Bay; $1.21@1.35 for winter red western; $1.28@1.30 for amber Michigan. Corn advanced 1@2c. There is a good home trade and speculative demand at 68@71c for shipping mixed western—closing firm. Oats less active and scarcely so firm, at 70@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quiet, and closed dull and a shade easier at $11.50@11.62½ for old mess; $13 50@13.62½ for new do—closing at the inside price; $10.50@11.00 for old and new, and $12.50@16.00 for new prime mess. Beef dull. Lard dull and nominal at 9@9¾c.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED July 25.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Winslow, Smith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Kelly, Toledo.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 160 brls sugar.
Bark Acorn, Malo, Kingston, 47 tons salt.
Bark J. Bragdon, Dodge, Kingston, 271 tons salt.
Bark Great West, No. 1, Thomas, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Bark Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo, 175 tons coal.
Brig Hanney Crooks, Anderson, Manistee, 90 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Schr H. Hopcock, Tucker, Buffalo, 298 tons coal from Cleveland.
Schr Collingwood, Keith, Cleveland, 204 tons coal.
Schr S. H. Lathrop, Tracy, Oswego, 2,300 brls salt.
Schr Gem, Hein, Wilkinson's Pier, 80 m lumber, 35 m lmber.
Schr Rose Doseman, Johnson, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Freedom, Adams Chickahominy, 40 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Watson, Fuller's Pier, 70 m staves.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, Pier Marquette, 70 cds wood.
Schr Magnet, Merrell, Port Sheldon, 95 cds wood.
Schr Ithaca, Davy, White Lake, 115 m lumber.
Schr Undine, Callow, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr H. Greeley, Brick Pier Cove, 80 cds wood.
Schr Cordia, Lewis, Racine Point, 27 tons moulding sand.
Schr Sutherland, Johnson, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Thompson, Port Washington, 125 cds wood.
Scow Laurel, McVea, Wilkinson's Pier, 65 cds shingle bolts.
Scow Grace A. Green, Larsen, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED July 25.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Milwaukee, Trowell, Milwaukee.
Prop Edith, Weber, Goderich, 3,450 bus corn, 700 brls flour, 879 brls meal.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 2,460 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Brockville, Moat, Montreal, 7,100 bus wheat.
Bark Pride of America, Fitzgibbons, Kingston, 22,500 bus corn.
Bark Ocean City, Johnson, Port Colborne, 21,580 bus corn.
Brig Commerce, Dick, Buffalo, 21,000 bus corn.
Schr W. B. Hibbard, Harrison, Buffalo, 14,000 bus corn.
Schr Essex, Chron, Buffalo, 18,500 bus corn.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Murphy, Oswego, 16,000 bus corn.
Schr Willard Johnson, Tyler, Oswego, 24,000 bus corn.
Schr Transport, Burns, Buffalo, 11,500 bus wheat.
Schr Bermuda, Becker, Buffalo, 18,000 bus corn.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 25, 1863.

UP—Props. Merchant, Tonawanda, Pittsburg; barks Sturgus, Constitution; schrs. Robb, International, Wellington, Wings of the Wind, Republic.

DOWN—Props. May Flower, Nile, Idaho, Buffalo; schr. Rapid.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 25, 1863.

CLEARED.

Resolute, Athens.
Investigator, Athens.
H. G. Loomis, Athens.
W. S. Gurnee, Athens.
Rescue, LaSalle.
John McNeal, Morris, 2,500 ft lumber, 200 posts.
Cayuga, Lockport, 62,259 ft lumber, 25,500 shingles.
Yorktown, Utica.
Constitution, Lockport.
Contest, Morris, 30,000 ft lumber, 10,500 ft siding.
Salona, LaSalle.
Empress, LaSalle.

ARRIVED.

Time, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Humboldt, LaSalle, 147 tons coal.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	*7:15 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	*7:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	*7:25 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	*7:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	*7:20 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	*7:30 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
CHIC. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	*7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*7:30 p. m.	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Day Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	*7:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	7:25 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*6:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*8:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	*8:40 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION. Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*9:00 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:10 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	6:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*3:50 p. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*9:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*1:15 p. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Waukegan	*5:35 p. m.	*8:20 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Summer Arrangement.

The following gives the time of closing mails and movement of mail trains:

Railroads.	*Trains dpt.*	*Mail close.*	*Trains arrive.*
Mich. Sou.	5:40 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:15 p.m.
Mich. Cen.	5:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	[illegible]
"	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
P. & F. W.	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	[illegible]
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	[illegible]
Cin. A. L.	7:20 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	No mail.	8:30 p.m.
C. & N. W.	8:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:50 p.m.
Milwaukee.	9:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	11:45 a.m.
"	8:20 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:50 p.m.
Gal. & Chi.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	3:35 p.m.
"	9:10 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:55 p.m.
Dixon A. L.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	3:30 a.m.
"	9:10 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:55 p.m.
C. B. & Q.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:15 p.m.
Rock Isl'd.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	8:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:00 p.m.
Chi. & Al.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	9:35 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:10 p.m.
Ill. Central.	9:30 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 p.m.
"	10:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:45 p.m.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE London Porter and Brown Stout,

Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit, and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health. LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1862. "With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO. GARDNER G. YVELIN, 87 Fulton st. N. Y., Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

☞ For sale in Chicago by GEORGE E. STANTON.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON Burglar and Fire-Proof SAFES! Improved Bank Locks. A L. WINNE, 56 Dearborn street.

CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible] Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

BANKING HOUSE OF PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN.

CHICAGO, July [illegible], 1863.

We are authorized to continue until the first inst. receiving subscriptions AT PAR for the United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Interest will commence on day of subscription and receipt of money, and is payable May 1st and November 1st in GOLD. [illegible]

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Furnished Rooms, and permanent board for a gentleman and wife. No children. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—A small or medium sized Furnished House, for a family of three grown persons. No children. Location and terms. Address "J J B," P. O. Box 24.

WANTED—A second-hand portable Engine and Boiler, from eight to ten horse power. Address P. O. Box 420, or call at the 124 South Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—A Horse, Harness and Top Buggy. [illegible] Drawer No. 6301.

WANTED—A man from each of more than two-thirds of the Townships [illegible] up one pair of stairs, Room No. 1.

WANTED—Will rent a house, or some suite of two or four unfurnished Rooms on Wabash avenue, in a respectable private house [illegible]

WANTED—Rare chance for a situation.—A young man familiar with the business, or one possessing a little ready money, desiring to engage as a partner in a flourishing business [illegible] J. HOOD, Green Bay, Wis. [illegible] None need apply unless well recommended.

WANTED—Residence Property. I have orders to purchase several well located Residences in the city. Also, unimproved Residence Lots, in good location. Owners can apply to [illegible] GLINGS, Real Estate Broker, 45 Clark street, No. 8, (up stairs.)

WANTED—A twenty horse power Engine and Boiler, in exchange for city or town property, in a flourishing town of 1500 inhabitants, forty miles from Chicago. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A Purchaser for a first-class Saloon and Fixtures, together with a long lease of the premises, now doing a good business, and in a good location. For particulars, inquire at No. 91 Randolph street, or address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, at 411 Michigan avenue, a woman to do general housework. No objections would be made to a person having a child four or five years old [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A Cottage House of 4 or 5 Rooms, with a respectable family. Furnished Rooms preferred. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Horse, Buggy and Harness. Two-seated Buggy preferred. [illegible] South Water street.

WANTED—A House and Barn—In the vicinity of Chicago. The House must contain AT LEAST five Rooms. The Barn must have room for two horses, one carriage, and a hay loft. To rent by year or lease at pleasure. Please address Box 4367, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Purchaser for the Good Will, Stock and Fixtures of a retail business now doing a good paying business. Good reasons given for wishing to dispose of it. Address Box 3886.

WANTED—Two good Stone Masons, to go to Valparaiso, Ind., for three weeks. Wages $2.75 per day. Board $2.50 to $3.00 per week. Free passage there and back. Apply to JOHN KING 242 South Water street, St. Joseph Dock.

WANTED—To form the acquaintance of a good looking young lady to correspond with, to spend lonely hours. All communications strictly confidential. Address "A B" [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A House containing four or five bedrooms, gas and water, in a good location. Rent not to exceed $300 a year. Address P. O. Drawer 5877.

WANTED—A good Machinist can have steady work and good wages. T. W. KRAUSE, West Washington, between Canal and the River.

WANTED—Agents for the "Illustrated Encyclopedia of Animated Nature," embracing over 1200 engravings, and full descriptions of the different Races of Men, and the various Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, &c. A complete Household Menagerie and Museum. Published in English and German. Send for Circulars. ROBINSON, POST, P. O. Box 4750, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Four Mechanics as Boarders, of steady habits. They can be accommodated with single rooms. Terms reasonable. Also a pleasant large room, with or without board. Call [illegible] Madison street [illegible] address "[illegible]" Box 1604, for two days.

WANTED—Agents at $15 per day. We want energetic Book Canvassers in every county at a commission of from $1 to $15 per day [illegible] C. M. DUNN & CO., Room [illegible] Clark street, Chicago. [illegible] Packages. Send for Circulars.

WANTED—Agents to sell Lloyd's New Maps and Charts, Card Engravings, Splendid engraving of General Meade, [illegible] LANDON, Agent, 38 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Good, energetic men, to sell Standard and Popular books. Active men are now making from $5 to $10 per day. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., 126 Lake street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4231.

WANTED—Twenty Cigar makers by NICHOLAS KUHNEN at Davenport, Iowa. Good work and good pay.

WANTED—By Illinois Central Railroad Company, Machinists, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of Machinery on the Lake Shore, south of Central Depot, or at the office of the Master Mechanic at Amboy or Centralia.

WANTED.—300 Horses wanted immediately. I will pay the highest market price for five hundred Cavalry Horses at the Bull's Head Stables, [illegible] WM. PATRICK.

WANTED.—The advertiser is desirous of forming a connection with some established house doing a Produce Commission and Forwarding business. [illegible] Address "W C H," Post Office Box [illegible] Milwaukee.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine.) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $25 per week with one of the Celebrated Knitting Machines. [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOTT, General Agents, [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. [illegible]

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents in every Town or County. [illegible] CO., Newburyport, Mass.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible] Wabash avenue [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and lease of a Wholesale and Manufacturing business [illegible] Chicago.

FOR SALE—The Sloop Pearl, St. Joseph, 26 tons burthen and capable of carrying [illegible] Address "[illegible]" Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE—450 fine-wool Sheep, 300 of them Ewes, and from one to five years old, in Northern Illinois. [illegible] McLean county, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company [illegible] A. J. KENNEDY, Agent.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a House and Lot, pleasantly situated in Geneva, Kane Co. [illegible] D. MARTIN, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—Second hand Corn Shellers. Five Richards' Corn Shellers [illegible] DUNBAR & CO., 12 and 14 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 420 acres, in Albany, Whiteside county, Illinois [illegible] 9 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—One Steam Boiler [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant Front Sleeping Room, on the second floor, to rent with Board. [illegible]

BOARDING—Two large Rooms to rent, with Board. Inquire at 14 Washington street [illegible] day boarders. References exchanged.

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$10 Reward—From my residence, 128 Ontario street, on the night of the 21st of July, a large black Newfoundland DOG [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the Western Garden, West Madison street, a cream colored STALLION, three years old [illegible] CHAS. [illegible]

STRAYED—From my residence, No. 309 Michigan Avenue, Thursday [illegible] a small SCOTCH TERRIER [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—July 25th, between [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Daily, delivered in city, per week. Daily, delivered in city, per year. Daily, to mail subscribers, per year. Tri-Weekly, per year. Weekly, single subscribers. [illegible] ☞ Money in Registered Letters at our risk. ☞ The remittance for clubs must be made at one time. ☞ There will be no deviation [illegible] Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," [illegible]

Chicago Tri[bune.]

MONDAY, JULY 27, [1863.]

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches from [illegible] and Vicksburg are very full [illegible] Jackson is thoroughly in possession of the Union forces, but reduced to a wreck of what it once was [illegible] is once more on the tramp. It is regretted that he was allowed an opportunity to get out of the city at all, with as much ease as he seems to [illegible] in the accomplishment. The [illegible] Unionism of the Jacksonians [illegible] with many grains of allowance. It is sufficiently evident that the [illegible] in Mississippi is virtually at an end, the whole State practically under [illegible] rule.

The inquisitive turn of mind [illegible] by our boys at Vicksburg has [illegible] some of Jeff. Davis' correspondence. It is reported there are letters from [illegible] and Pierce. By all means let them be brought to light, that we may [illegible] full measure of the obsequiousness of those delectable Copperheads towards their friend Jeff. Davis.

From the far off Southwest come glad tidings of victory. Gallant [illegible] infatuated man who imagined the [illegible] sent into the field to fight, and [illegible] off from Halleck to be stopped, [illegible] splendid victory, a very cap sheaf of [illegible] liancy. Actuated by a strange [illegible] that this rebellion is to be put down by hard blows, the gallant fellow, though suffering with sickness, vaults into his saddle, marches sixty miles in twenty-four hours with a mere bagatelle of two thousand men, and without waiting for [illegible] permission, whips and routs three times his number. Isn't it about time for Copperheads to clamor for his removal?

At last, John Morgan and the [illegible] of his plundering, murdering [illegible] caught, and if ever a man deserved [illegible] ing it is John Morgan. We sincerely hope no parole will be administered to him [illegible] Shackleford, in his terse, laconic [illegible] nounces "by the blessing of Almighty God I have caught John Morgan." [illegible] a good Sunday's work. Thus [illegible] raid of this murdering bandit, [illegible] John of the Confederacy, as his [illegible] admirers are wont to call him, will [illegible] make another raid into the free States. It is a safe rule for ambitious rebels to [illegible] low, never venture out of their rotten [Con]federacy.

The news from the Army of the [Poto]mac is not very detailed, and still [illegible] very vague air. Lee is probably [illegible] retreat towards Culpepper, and Meade [illegible] straining every nerve to cut off his [illegible] mond communications and give [illegible] An engagement is reported, probably [illegible] the rear guard. Our cavalry are doing excellent work harassing his flanks and capturing his plunder.

The Red River expedition, commanded by Lieut. Selfridge, proves to have been very successful. Several steamers were destroyed, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores captured.

Our advices from Charleston are all [from] rebel sources. They represent a [illegible] combat and Federal repulse, with the [st]ereotyped loss upon our side of 2,000 [illegible] dispatches, however, in the face of a [gen]eral repulse, do not display any considerable amount of cheerfulness or conviction of success upon the part of the rebels, and our readers, we think, may very reasonably indulge in doubt as to the statement of our loss, especially when recent rebel reasoning is considered. If we are repulsed it is only temporary. The attack will be renewed and persisted in. Charleston is a doomed city.

P. S. The New York *Herald* dispatches received last night confirm the repulse reported in the rebel dispatches, but materially lessen the number of casualties. Our forces fell back in good order to their position. A repulse in siege is not a defeat, and we still confidently look for the tidings of victory.

The capture of Huntsville is confirmed, and adds to Uncle Sam's books 300 prisoners.

The official report of Gen. Banks [illegible] the receipts at Port Hudson of 5,[illegible] prisoners, 20 pieces of heavy artillery [illegible] large amount of ammunition.

Roebuck, the English Copperhead, [w]as so mercilessly flayed by glorious Jo[hn B]right, the People's friend, has withdrawn his motion in Parliament to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and in so doing [rece]ives a parting hint from Palmerston as a kick from O'Donoghue.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Official Report of Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following [was r]eceived at the Navy Department this [illegible]

FLAGSHIP BLACKHAWK, OFF VICKSBURG, July 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you [that th]e expedition which I sent into the Red River [reg]ion proved very successful, ascending the [Bla]ck and Tensas Rivers, running [illegible] [w]ith the Mississippi. Lieut. Selfridge [illegible] head of navigation at Tensas Lake [and B]ayou Macon, thirty miles above Vicksburg, [and] within five or six miles of the Mississippi [Ri]ver. The enemy was taken completely by surprise. The rebels who have ascended that region will be obliged to move further back from the river, if not go away altogether. Lieut. Selfridge divided his forces on the transports, which had been carrying stores to Walker's army, which had escaped some of the narrow streams. He sent the Manitor and Rattler up the Little Red river, a tributary of the Black, and the Forest Rose and Petrel up the Tensas. The night was dark, and it was raining very hard. The Manitor and Rattler succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer Louisville, one of the largest and perhaps the best steamer on the western waters.

Up the Tensas, on one of its tributaries, the Forest Rose or Petrel captured the steamer Elmira, loaded with stores, sugar and rum, for the rebel army.

Finding that the steamers which had carried Gen. Walker's army had returned up the Washita, the expedition started up that river, and came suddenly upon two rebel steamers. But the rebels set them on fire, and they were consumed. One steamer, loaded with ammunition, escaped above the forts at Harrisonburg, which is a very strong work, unassailable with wooden gunboats. It is on an elevation of over 100 feet high, which position covers what water batteries of heavy guns there are.

Lieut. Selfridge was fortunate enough, however, to hear of a large quantity of ammunition that had lately been hauled from [illegible] and deposited at Trinity, nearly destroyed [illegible] of Natchez, and from whence [illegible] missions, cattle, guns and ammunition [were t]ransported. He captured 15,000 rounds of [ammunition] and ammunition, 10,000 rounds, [illegible] 224 rounds fixed ammunition, 6 bbls flour, [illegible] sugar, 10 puncheons rum, 9 bbls flour, [illegible] salt—all belonging to the Confederate Government.

[W]alker's army is left almost without ammunition. The officers have shown great zeal in this expedition, and have met with good luck. They procured a good deal of information, by which future movements will be [illegible]. People in that section are very loyal to the Government and [illegible]

I have the honor to be, &c.,

[illegible]

Hon. Gideon Welles.